The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1902. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Suggestions from Mayor Wood.

THE COMMON COUNCIL ON THE SUBJECT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first document of interest that was read was the following

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON COUNCIL: We are charged with the care of the public interests. These interests are to be protected by every means at our command, consistent with law and justice. It is our duty to look after the general welfare, and as a consequence of the exercise of this duty, we should anticipate impending difficulties of a public character, whether pertaining to the peace of the City or the public treasury.

If from extraordinary circumstances there be fears of the introduction of disturbing elements into the usual quiet and peaceful state of the community, or if from like causes additional burdens are likely to fall upon tax payers, is it not incumbent upon us to meet and provide for them? And if in the accomplishment of these objects we can also relieve the necessities of a portion of our fellow-citizens, it is an additional reason for our action.

Taking this view of our duties, should we be unmindful of the present state of things in this City? A severe monetary revulsion has swept over the country, and New-York, as the centre of exchange and the fountain of capital, like the topmost pinnacle in a storm, feels the blast first, and has no doubt endured the most. Trade, commerce and manufactures have suffered deeply. All interests have been sorely tried. None have escaped.

Of course I do not purpose by municipal legislation to alleviate this general distress. That is not within our province any more than it is within our power. We cannot restore the general prosperity which pervaded all classes of the City but a few months since.

But we can aid the working of laboring classes, and in a manner which, in my judgment, will neither partake of the character of alms-giving nor public charity. We can employ and feed them. We have over two hundred thousand persons in this City who, either directly or indirectly, depend for subsistence upon manual labor. If the present want of employment continue, many must rely upon either public or private charity, and I fear that not a few will resort to violence and force rather than submit to either of these precarious and humiliating dependencies.

Thus the taxes will be materially increased, and the peace of the City may be disturbed and its good name tarnished.

I must not be understood as reflecting upon the general good conduct, as citizens, of the working classes of New-York. In my opinion they compose one of the best elements of New-York society. Whilst in the main they are peaceful, moral and contented, they are, at the same time, the most useful, conservative and reliable, and indeed the principal supporters of the laws and the constituted authorities.

In the days of general prosperity they labor for a mere subsistance, whilst other classes accumulate wealth, and in the days of general depression they are the first to feel the change, without the means to avoid or endure reverses. Truly may it be said that in New-York those who produce everything get nothing, and those who produce nothing get everything. They labor without income whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor, who have income without labor. But now, even this, resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them. The monetary troubles have prostrated all branches of industry and mechanical work.

Over thirty thoiisand mechanics and laboring men and women have been suddenly deprived of employment. This number will be increased to fifty thousand before January. Our industrial population, thus upon the eve of Winter, are about to be turned into the streets without protection or the means by which to live.

Upon the threshold of that season which always brings with it additional wants and necessities, they find themselves without employment, and hence without the consequent compensation upon which to subsist.

Now, is it not our duty to provide some way to afford relief? If we cannot alleviate all, we can do much towards it, and relieve several thousands, and in a mode, too, by which the tax-payer will not have to bear the expense.

There is a vast amount of public work to be done, which will require the services of many thousand men. The Central Park must be improved; the new reservoir is to be construcied; several engine-houses and station-houses are to be built; the streets are to be regulated, graded, paved, curbed and guttered, swept, sewered and kept in order; the docks require repairing, and in many instances should be rebuilt, and other works of public importance are to be constructed, all of which require manual labor, to be paid for from the public Treasury. The public necessities require this work, and the working-men require employment and bread. How shall both be supplied? I propose the following plan, as one entirely legal and unexceptionable:

I recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the Corporation with fifty thousand barrels of flour and a corresponding quantity of cornmeal and potatoes, to be paid for by the issue of a public construction stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. interest—these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost price to the Corporation. Let all these works be commenced forthwith, under the proper departments. Twenty-five per cent. could be paid in cash.

Every man who will labor should be employed at a fair compensation, and the supplies thus provided distributed in return.

The tax-payers will be relieved of the prospect of additional pauper expenses, and will receive fifty years' credit upon the cost of the public labor, whilst the laborers will not only get employment, but also provisions at wholesale prices, and be freed from the imposition of middlemen and others, of whom they buy. The advantages of this suggestion to the Corporation, the working classes, and the public at large, are too obvious to require elucidation. The only question, therefore, remaining is, how far the Common Council has the power to carry it out. In my judgment it has ample power. By section 38, charter of 1857, the Common Council, by a three-fourth vote, can order work or purchase supplies without contract as provided for in ordinary cases; and, if the necessity of public advertisement and contract for Corporation work can be thus avoided, there can be no reason why the wages cannot be paid in food instead of money. It is true there is nothing in the laws giving the Common Council power to purchase flour, &c., nor is there anything forbidding it; and in an emergency like the present, where public safety and public improvements, without additional burden, can be secured, it will be well to avail ourselves of the opportunity, notwithstanding the novelty of the proposition by which it is sought to be accomplished.

The several departments under whose authority the work must by law be conducted will of course cooperate. In a philanthropic effort of this kind, which is commended alike by interest and benevolence, I apprehend all will add their strength in maintaining it. It will be objected that without a special act of the Legislature the Common Council cannot authorize the issue of bonds.

If those objections have force, the faith and credit of the Corporation can be pledged to the seller of the provisions. The Legislature will convene in January, when it will of course give a ready assent to the grant of power.

I hope immediate means may be taken to carry out this recommendation. There is no time to be lost. By the time that a proper ordinance is prepared and passed, and the supplies provided, Winter will be upon us—and it may be that if no precaution be taken, want, destitution and starvation will pervade the homes of the working men. Do not supinely permit any such calamity; give no man excuse for violence or depredation upon property, that he must have bread for his children; and, remember, that in a population of three-quarters of a million, like ours, there are to be found many of the vicious, who will not omit such an opportunity to plunder and pillage. Better to support them at the public expense than to pay the citizens for their property after it is stolen or destroyed. Indeed, there are so many reasons for the adoption of this preventive course, that we shall be justified and sustained by public opinion in assuming doubtful powers, and in taking the responsibility.

I am willing to take my share of it, and hope the Common Council and the several departments will not be afraid to take theirs.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved that the message be referred to a Special Committee.

The President said it must lie over under the rule.

A petition was received from the ladies of Yorkville, asking that the sidewalks be paved. It was referred.

A resolution was offered directing the making of an ordinance that would effectually prevent encroachments upon the sidewalks of the City.

Alderman TUCKER thought there was no occasion for such an ordinance. There was a State law and certain ordinances sufficient to prevent the evil complained of, if they were enforced. The trouble was that the Street Commissioners were in the habit of granting permission to obstruct the streets. He knew of many cases where, if the law were enforced, the fronts of some of the most magnificent buildings in the City would have to come down.

Alderman BANTA thought an ordinance necessary.

Alderman MCSPEDON expressed the belief tha something definite should be done, by which the rights of all parties would be clearly stated.

Alderman COULTER was opposed to throwing obstructions in the way of architectural improvements.

It was finally referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

A communication was received from Chas. Oakley, proposing to clean the streets, for three or five years, for $290,000 per annum. The communication was referred.

A series of resolutions were read and referred, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to notify the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Companies to comply with the terms of the resolution adopted December 24, 1854, within ten days after the passage of the resolutions; and, if the Company do not comply, the Counsel is directed to procure an injunction against their use of steam on the Fourth-avenue, south of Forty-second-street.

CENTRAL-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

The report in favor of issuing $250,000 Central-Park Stock was called up.

Alderman TUCKER moved to amend by inserting $100,000 instead of $250,000. Lost.

Alderman ADAMS moved to make it $150,000. Lost.

The report recommending $250,000 was then adopted, by a vote of 17 to 3.

The majority and minority reports, relative to reorganizing the Finance Department, were called up and made special order for Monday next.

The report in favor of increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $5,000 per annum, was called up again and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Thursday, the President, J. N. PHILLIPS, in the Chair.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the state and management of the Comptroller's Office was presented. We publish it in another part of the paper.

Councilman OTTARSON moved that its reading be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the minutes. So ordered.

The President presented a petition from GEO. W. PELL and others, to take up and relay sewer in westerly side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

The report of the Committee on Wharves in favor of dredging the slip between Watts and Hoboken streets was presented, accompanied by a petition from numerous owners and occupiers, requesting that the adjoining basin might be cleaned out at the earliest opportunity. Referred to Committee of the Whole

CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

A communication from the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board was received, asking for an advance for some of the officials connected with his department. On the question of laying the paper on the table, 19 voted in the affirmative and 22 in the negative. Motion lost. Referred to Committee on Salaries and officers.

A resolution was offered by Councilman HUGHES, that the City Inspector be and hereby is requested to furnish this Board with information why the laborers employed in cleaning the streets have not been paid. Resolution adopted.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

A message from His Honor the Mayor was received, and is reported at length in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen. It will be found in another part of the paper. It was moved by Councilman KENNARD that its reading be dispensed with.

Councilman OTTARSON thought it ought to be read. He had read it, and it was such a pretty piece of composition he should say it was worth listening to.

After some interchange of civilities, the word "buncombe" being emphatically prominent, the document, which was said to be brief, was read by the Clerk. As he proceeded, there was more silence and greater attention on the part of members.

Councilman BOOLE renewed his motion to refer the matter to a special Committee of five.

Councilman OTTARSON moved as an amendment, that a Committee be instructed to report before the December election.

Councilman CRANE wished to know whether Councilman OTTARSON really regarded the message as "buncombe."

Councilman BULTEEL thought a report could be called up from a Committee at any time. If any "buncombe" was made, it was by the Mayor's opponents. He did not hesitate to avow that he was a friend of the Mayor, and every message his Honor had sent had been subjected to some blackguard sneer.

Councilman CRANE had no doubt the Committee would "flour" Councilman BULTEEL if they had a chance, but he should not "flour" him.

Councilman MONROE made some eloquent remarks in favor of the Mayor.

Councilman HASWELL moved to lay the amendment of Councilman OTTARSON on the table.

The Chair decided that such a motion carried the whole subject. The motion to lay on the table was lost.

Councilman OTTARSON said the message was only intended for popular effect. He did not care how soon the Committee reported—the sooner the better. He did not believe there was any prospect of the Board going into the flour and beef line, now or at any time, either here or in California.

On the motion that the matter be referred to a Committee of five, Councilman BRADY said that he hoped the Committee would report as to many merchants who were going fast into beggary. If they were making money they would assist the poor merchants who are doing business upon extension of paper, and now they were to be crippled by additional taxation. Let the Committee regard all classes.

Councilman MONROE would say he did not believe that to take care of the rich was to take care of the poor. It was a matter of compulsion and duty to take care of the poor—merchants and bankers could take care of themselves.

Councilman MCCAHILL had no objection to consider the case of the broken-down gentlemen in the Fifteenth Ward, if they really wished to take to breaking stone during the Winter. (Laughter.)

Councilman OTTARSON thought that those expensive gentlemen, who had expended their money in policy gambling, ought to have none of the flour.

Ultimately it was agreed to appoint Councilmen Boole, Balch, Van Tine, J. O. Hunt, and Noyes, a Committee to report previous to the 1st of November.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

It was moved that the Board concur with the Board of Alderman in reorganizing the Departments, particularly the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, according to the amendment of the Aldermen.

Councilman BRADY inquired what was the original salary of the Chief Clerk of the Common Council. The President said the report stated the amount, and proceeded to read a portion of it, explaining that additional respectable talent would be required, and that some salaries must, of necessity, be raised. The motion was carried.

It was moved that the Board go into Committee of the Whole.

Councilman BRADY objected. There were reports to be taken up of great importance.

Councilman HUGHES wished to go into third readings.

Councilman BRADY objected to that.

The suggestion of Councilman HUGHES prevailed.

THIRD READING.

The formality of reciting several bills and calling the names of members occupied some time. An adjournment was moved and lost. Other bills were acted upon. The motion to adjourn was renewed, and again lost. Several bills were passed to flag sidewalks.

Councilman OTTARSON moved the call of the house.

Councilman BOOLE moved that the reports affecting work in the streets be laid on the table.

Councilman OTTARSON was determined to divide the house. He wished to know the names of those who were so very anxious to find work for the poor.

The suggestion of Councilman BOOLE was adopted.

HARLEM GAS ORDINANCE.

The ordinance to light Harlem with gas was lost for want of a consitutional vote—28 to 9.

Adjourned till Monday, at 5 o'clock.

BUSINESS OUT OF THE CITY.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* shows how the Hard Times affect the whaling interest:

"We learn that out of 28 whaling ships now in port, 18 of them will be hauled up in dock during the Winter and their refitting delayed until the ensuing Spring. This course has been reluctantly adopted by their owners in consequence of the financial pressure and the present high rates of obtaining nearly every article of outfits. It is a matter of sincere regret that many classes of our enterprising mechanics will necessarily thereby suffer from the temporary lack of employment during the present season, but there can be no doubt that the measure is upon the whole eminently judicious, and indeed, has scarcely admitted of an alternative."

The Philadelphia bookbinders feel the pressure. Yesterday's *Ledger* says:

"This important branch of business employs a large number of persons, most of whom are females, who are engaged in folding and sewing the sheets for the binder. At this season of the year the different establishments are usually in full operation, preparing for the Christmas Holidays, binding Annuals and other descriptions of books intended for presents; but the trade has felt the effects of the Hard Times as well as others, and there is but little business doing now, and a number of hands have been discharged."

The Affairs of Nicaragua.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you give space in your columns for the sentiments of a Nicaraguan, anxiously watching the progress of matters in his distracted country?

It is with ineffable pleasure that I perceive your Government wisely appreciates the interference of certain individuals in matters which do not legitimately concern them; and that the position of Señor ZAISARRI is repudiated at Washington, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of those individuals.

I assure you the people of Nicaragua have not, since the late commotion, raised their voice at all in regard to the appointment of foreign Ministers; nor will they, until after the election of a permanent President; and when they do, neither Señor ZAISARRI nor any other foreigner (for be it remembered, he is not a Nicaraguan) will be assigned to fill so important a post. The motives of his abettors now at Washington, of whom Mr. JOSEPH WHITE is the leading spirit, are too transparent to need any comment. Suffice it to say, a job has to be perpetrated. Mr. WHITE and his associates are to be put into possession of the Transit Route. This and the "con-sid-e-ration" are fully understood between them and Señors ZAISARRI and JEREZ; and it is essential that the fathers of the scheme should rush it through before my country recovers from its late convulsion, and a stable and legitimate Government is inaugurated, the news of which will in all probability arrive by next mail, as the election was to take place at the latter end of last month. It is obvious that, such a Government being established, the arch enemy of Nicaragua, who first introduced fillibustering into her Territories, would have but little chance of receiving any favors at its hands; but being so *de facto* in possession, you may rely on it, the Government would be defied, and another chapter of the unhappy history of revolution and bloodshed would be commenced in Nicaragua.

The above is putting the claims of Costa Rica out of the question. That we owe a debt of gratitude to our neighboring State none of my countrymen will deny, but how our future Government may determine to discharge this debt, I cannot of course attempt to prognosticate; for this, however, I can vouch, whenever the popular Government of Nicaragua resolves that the route shall be opened, let the grantees be who they may, the first claims of Costa Rica will have due consideration, and in this view it is of the first importance that nothing should be done until all these matters can be fairly and equitably adjusted by competent persons deriving their authority from "the only legitimate source of power"—the people.

Yours, &c., CARLOS.

General Cushing upon the Recognition of Nicaragua by President Pierce.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

I beg of you to be permitted to correct an error, —one of inadvertence, of course,—which occurs in a recent editorial article of the *Advertiser*,—that which speaks in terms of just commendation of the measures taken by the President of the United States, to discountenance that pregnant exemplification of the higher-law doctrine,—the fitting out, in our seaports, of organized expeditions of wholesale murder and plunder against the unoffending inhabitants of Central America.

I allude to the following expressions of that article: "The recognition of the existing *de facto* Government of Nicaragua notonly accords with the policy of our country, but also, as we are inclined to think, with natural justice, and redeems the nation, as far as is now possible, from the false position which we have occupied ever since WALKER'S attempt at usurpation, never successful, was recognized as an established Government."—*Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 14, 1857.*

It is here assumed or implied, as a premise of conclusion, that "WALKER'S attempt at usurpation" in Nicaragua had been at some time "recognized as an established government" by the United States. Allow me to say that is not so. The Government of PATRICIO RIVAS in Nicaragua was recognized by President PIERCE. That was a *de facto* government, calling for recognition, according to the settled policy of the United States, quite as much, at least, as the government which now exists in Nicaragua. To be sure, WALKER then commanded the forces of Nicaragua; but he did it, in profession if not in fact, only as the subordinate officer of RIVAS. When, subsequently to this, WALKER did, by simulated or pretended election, attempt to usurp the Government, he was not recognized by the United States—on the contrary, his Minister was rejected, on the express ground, among others, that he did not represent an established Government. It cannot be said that RIVAS and WALKER, because of their temporary connection or association, are to be identified as one, and thus the recognition of RIVAS was the recognition of WALKER; for the Government of RIVAS was recognized, not because of the intruded presence of WALKER in Nicaragua, but in spite of it; and the Government of Nicaragua, so far as it had any, continued to be administered by RIVAS during most of the period of the attempted usurpation and of the eventual overthrow and expulsion of WALKER—thus affording the most emphatic proof of the propriety of the recognition of RIVAS by President PIERCE.

I understand, or at least entertain belief, concening the origin of the common error on this point. I think it happened thus: A not inconsiderable portion of the public press had become strangely infatuated with *filibusterism*, as it is called—piracy not being euphonious to the ear by its English name, but quite so in Spain; and in those quarters there was elaborate and systematic mystification of facts in the sense of the success and personal importance of WALKER. Hence, with them, the recognition of RIVAS passed as that of WALKER. On the other hand, some prominent presses fell into the practice of speaking of it as the recognition of WALKER in order to raise on it an argument of reproach to the Administration. Thus, the true state of the facts, though palpable in all the numerous published official documents and dispatches, failed to impress itself on the public mind.

A keen, but somewhat scornful, observer of life has said that everything in romance is true except the names, and that everything except the names is false in history. I suppose, however, there may be here and there a fact in what is denominated history. I really feel inclined to believe that such men as ALEXANDER, JULIUS CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE, CROMWELL, WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, existed and acted potentially in their respective times, on the fortunes of the world. But, as to all matters of detail, I am compelled obstinately to doubt, in view of the singular misconceptions regarding our own cotemporaneous events and persons, which, notwithstanding that broad daylight of universal publicity wherein we live and move, (and partly, perhaps, in consequence of that very fact,) are seen to prevail in the most intelligent portions of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, C.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mayor Wood Nominates Simeon Draper to Fill the Vacancy in the Board.

MR. DRAPER ELECTED UNANIMOUSLY!!

THE MAYOR DENIES FACTIOUS OPPOSITION.

Great Demonstrations of Applause, Astonishment and Consternation.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday in the second pair back of their house in Whitestreet. All the members were present. General NYE inquired of the Mayor if he wanted the minutes read.

Mayor WOOD replied that such was his desire.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accordingly read by the Clerk.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Supepintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers in each of the counties embraced in the Metropolitan Police District, the provisions of law in respect to publicly keeping or dispensing of any intoxicating liquor upon election day within the said District, and to issue an order to the members of the Police force to report to their respective Captains, who shall report the same to the General Superintendent, the names of all persons who shall violate the said provisions of law.

Resolved, That on the receipt of the names of persons so offending, it shall be the duty of the General Superintendent to transmit the same, with the evidence of their guilt, to the District-Attorney of the County in which the offences shall have been committed, that suits may be commenced as by law directed, for the recovery of the fine imposed.

Mayor WOOD supposed that the duty thus imposed on the General Superintendent was incumbent on him without any action of this Board. The law required that those houses should be closed on every Sabbath, and on every election day, and as the General Superintendent was the executive officer of the Board, it was his duty to enforce the law without any specific directions by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN supposed the General Superintendent could not act without the directions of the Board.

Mayor WOOD thought that even if the Board directed the Superintendent not to perform this duty, he would be bound, nevertheless, to do it.

Mr. BOWEN said that the 21st section of the act set forth that it should be the duty of the Board, &c., &c.

Mayor WOOD—To do what?

Mr. BOWEN—To discharge the duties therein prescribed.

Mayor WOOD—They are not executive.

Mr. BOWEN read the section referred to.

Mayor WOOD said it was undoubtedly the duty of the General Superintendent to perform the executive functions of this Board. The Commissioners were simply acting as the legislative department. He had no objection to the resolution at all, further than that he deemed it unnecessary.

Mr. BOWEN was inclined to think that it would be safer to pass the resolution, for the Board were responsible, after all.

Mayor WOOD repeated his objection, saying that the Metropolitan Police law, which everybody was supposed to know, made it incumbent on every person who sold liquor to keep his shop shut on Sundays and election days, and the resolution, though not objectionable, was superfluous, for it directed the General Superintendent to do what the law required to be done.

Mr. BOWEN said it was a matter of indifference to him how the thing was done, so that it was done in fact, but the resolution could be disposed of by the Board.

Both resolutions were then put to the Board, and carried by a majority of 2, there being 4 for and 2 against them.

Mr. BOWEN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to advertise in two or more papers of each County within the Metropolitan District, the penalties imposed by law for assaulting an elector within said District, or any member of the Police thereof when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, when committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design.

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order to the several Captains of Police in New-York and Brooklyn to deliver into the hands of the Inspectors of Election, in their respective Precincts, before sunrise on the 3d November, the ballot-boxes provided by this Board, and now in their possession, and to receive the same from the Inspectors or Canvassers on the evening of that date, and store them safely in their Station-houses.

These were not objected to, and passed unanimously.

Mr. BOWEN offered another resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to prevent, in compliance with law, the erection or maintenance of any booth or box for the distribution of tickets, within 150 feet of any polling place within the Metropolitan Police District.

This, also, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. BOWEN offered a resolution calling on the Corporation to grant a site, and thereon to erect a new Station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mayor WOOD explained that under the old *régime* a site had been granted, and all that was now wanted was the erection of a suitable building.

Mr. BOWEN's resolution was amended and passed in the following form:

Resolved, That application be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to erect on the site already procured a station-house for the Police of the Twenty-first Ward.

Mr. BOWEN submitted another resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to appoint two Patrolmen to be detailed on the day of election, the 3d of November, to each election poll within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mayor WOOD said they could not adopt that resolution, and for the best of all reasons, viz., that this was a duty imposed on this Board, and it had not the power, under the law, to delegate it to anybody. The law said that the Board of Police must detail not less than two officers to each poll, and must appoint the poll-clerks; and they could not give that power to the General Superintendent. At least, they never could with his consent, and, beside, the law would not allow them.

Mr. BOWEN inquired how the Mayor proposed to carry out the law?

Mayor WOOD replied that it was to be done by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN—In what form?

Mayor WOOD—It is the Board by whom these patrolmen are to be detailed. I have already offered a resolution providing for the performance of this duty by the Board, and it was laid over by general consent.

Mr. BOWEN—Mr. CHOLWELL did that.

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir; I did.

Mr. BOWEN supposed that the object of every member of this Board was to carry out the law.

Mayor WOOD said it ought to be.

Mr. BOWEN supposed that the resolution might be altered so as to direct the General Superintendent to report to the Board the names of two officers to be detailed to each poll, &c.

Mayor WOOD supposed the contrary. The Board ought to be competent to do the business for themselves. He was in favor of referring the matter to a special committee.

Mr. BOWEN had not, himself, any objection to the exercise of that power by the Board, but he thought that, under the directions of the Board, the General Superintendent had the power to detail those men. If, however, the Mayor had any objection, he (Mr. B.) would alter the resolution so as to obviate that objection.

Mayor WOOD proposed that the resolution should provide for the performance of this duty by the Board at any time the mover of the resolution should see fit to designate.

Mr. BOWEN would alter his resolution so that it might read thus: "Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to report to this Board the names of two patrolmen," &c. &c.

Mayor WOOD objected. He preferred that the Board should exercise the whole power.

Gen. NYE thought the language of this section a little queer and peculiar all the way through. It said that "it shall be be duty of the said Board to prevent any booths or boxes for the distribution of tickets," &c. &c. Now, it was obvious that it was not the intention of those words to devolve the duty on the Board personally of preventing the erection or maintenance of booths or boxes within the prescribed distance from the polls. He supposed, therefore, that whatever the Board instructed the Superintendent to do was done by the Board.

Mayor WOOD very pertinently asked why then did not the Board instruct him to make appointments to fill up the force? If the General Superintendent had the power to act in the one case, and the Board gave him the power to act in the other, why, then, might he not have the power to make appointments?

Gen. NYE believed that he (the General Superintendent) had made appointments.

Mayor WOOD—Yes, but illegally. That is a duty placed here, and we should not be afraid to perform it.

Mr. BOWEN did not think that the matter ought to make one moment's debate. He was willing to exercise that power himself, but he wanted information from the General Superintendent as to the capabilities of the men to be detailed for the purpose of performing patrol duty at the polls. He had altered his resolution, therefore, to obviate the Mayor's objection.

Mayor WOOD declared that that alteration did not obviate his objection.

General NYE considered that the plan suggested by Mr. BOWEN, in his amended resolution, was the shortest way of getting at the matter.

Mayor WOOD was of opinion that the men who had made the appointments of the police ought to know the qualifications of the persons they had appointed, and that the recommendadion of the General Superintendent in making selection of patrolmen for the polls was, consequently, entirely unnecessary.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection whatever to get at proper results on this question. He would move, therefore, that the Committee on Appointments report to the Board on the subject.

Mayor WOOD said it was not a matter of appointment. It was a matter of detailing men already appointed to perform a particular service. He should prefer that the matter be referred to a Select Committee, or that the Board should arrange the matter without any intervention, and set apart a certain day before the election for the purpose of detailing those officers and appointing poll-clerks.

Gen. NYE, as Chairman, then put the question on the adoption of Mr. BOWEN's motion as amended; that is, that the General Superintendent be directed to report to the Board the names of patrolmen to be appointed to the several poll-districts on the 3d November next.

The resolution thus modified was adopted.

Mr. BOWEN then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to order on patrol duty on the 3d November, at such place as he may deem expedient, the special patrolmen appointed on the requisition of individuals and Corporations.

This resolution, by request of Mayor WOOD, was laid over.

Mr. BOWEN proposed still another resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Appointments be instructed to report to this Board the names of suitable persons to act as poll-clerks at the ensuing election.

Mr. CHOLWELL moved that the appointment of those clerks be referred to the whole Board as a Committee.

Mayor WOOD was opposed to that resolution, for the reason he had urged against the adoption of the resolution for the appointment of policemen at the polls. Taking the past appointments of the Committee to whom the resolution assigned the task of reporting the names of persons to act as poll-clerks, he should say that, judging from the past, they would give the Republican Party every man. He was opposed to the exercise of any such power on the part of that Committee, and hoped the resolution would not pass.

Mr. BOWEN stated that the resolution did not propose to vest in this Committee the power of appointing poll-clerks, but required simply that it should submit to the Board the names of suitable persons.

Mayor WOOD said he was aware of the object of the report. The object was to procure a report from that Committee, and then, if it were not adopted, to charge those opposing it on the ground of their unwillingness to vote for improper men, with occupying a factious position. He was opposed to delegating to that Committee a power which the Board itself could as well exercise.

Mr. BOWEN declared that the object of the report was to carry into effect that provision of the law which devolved on the Board the duty of appointing poll-clerks. He was indifferent as to the mode in which that object should be attained, but it appeared to him that it would be better to send the resolution to the Committee on Appointments, of which the Mayor of New-York City was a member.

Mayor WOOD replied that the Mayor of New-York had never been invited to take a seat in any Committee since the organization of this Board, nor had he been made aware by any official intimation from the Board, that he had been made a member of any Committee.

Mr. BOWEN thought the Mayor was unjust in his allegations.

Mayor WOOD reiterated that he had no knowledge of any such action being taken.

Mayor POWELL, of Brooklyn, asked how Mayor WOOD proposed that these appointments should be made?

Mayor WOOD said he proposed that the Board should make them.

Mayor POWELL stated that in Brooklyn a list of poll-clerks had been made out in a manner somewhat similar to that here proposed, and it having been submitted to him in a fair and open way, he had not objected to it, and did not know but that that plan might be as good as any.

Mayor WOOD—But that has not been done here.

Mr. BOWEN—The Mayor is a member of that Committee.

Mayor WOOD said he had already offered a resolution providing for the appointment of patrolmen at the polls and poll-clerks by the Board, and it had been laid over by consent. He was decidedly opposed, from his knowledge of the appointments that had been heretofore made, to letting this matter go into the hands of the Committee to which the gentleman (Mr. BOWEN) had proposed it should be sent. He had been told now that he was a member of that Committee, though he had never been told so before; and he did not favor the proposal of handing over the matter to them, and incurring the risk of not receiving a report of the names until the eleventh hour, when there would be no opportunity of investigating the character and fitness of the persons recommended. In that event he would be obliged to vote against the report, and he did not wish to be placed in an attitude which might be represented as one of factious opposition.

General NYE said it seemed to him that this whole controversy was based on a misunderstanding. The Mayor of New-York had before him a list of the whole Police force. That had been before him a sufficient length of time to enable him to become as familiar with their names and characters as those who had appointed them. That list would remain before him (the Mayor) subject to his own criticism and examination, and by looking at that list upon the report which the Committee would make, he would be able at once to determine whether the persons proposed by the Committee were good and fit persons for the places to which they should be recommended. Judging from the past he thought that this Committee had made good selections. He thought that if His Honor had seen that force that was out yesterday he would have been satisfied that they were men entirely fit for any service. He (General NYE) looked also in the mirror of the past, and judging (like Mayor WOOD) from it, he thought that this Committee was a very safe one to trust.

Mr. BOWEN disclaimed any partisan intention or desire for partisan action in the matter under discussion. All he wanted was a fair and equitable distribution of the appointment of these poll-clerks, and he would be the first to vote against anything like partisan action.

Mr. STRANAHAN, Gen. NYE, and Mayor WOOD agreed that a day should be set apart for deciding the appointments.

Mr. BOWEN insisted on the necessity of having the assistance of the report of the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor WOOD asserted that it would be more satisfactory to him to have the thing settled openly and candidly and publicly by the Board, in the presence of the reporters.

General NYE said he did not understand the proposition of Mr. BOWEN to require anything to be done secretly, but simply to procure a report of names to be laid before the Board for approval or rejection.

Mayor WOOD had already given reasons why that course should be considered as of doubtful propriety.

Mayor POWELL suggested as an amendment that a day be appointed on which the poll-clerks should be selected, and that that should be made the business of a special meeting.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection to that at all.

Mayor WOOD said that was all he asked for.

Mr. BOWEN—Then you agree to the resolution as amended?

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir; I mean Mayor POWELL'S.

Mayor POWELL—I mean my proposition as a substitute for the resolution.

Mr. BOWEN—I will accept it as an amendment to my resolution.

Mayor POWELL saw no objection to that resolution, (Mr. BOWEN'S,) if the Mayor (WOOD) would only meet with the Commissioners. In that way he thought much time and trouble would be saved.

Mayor WOOD—Then let them appoint a special Committee. But, judging from the past, I should certainly have very great reluctance in acting with the Committee on Appointments.

Mayor POWELL then moved as an amendment that a select Committee be appointed by the Chair to name poll-clerks to act at the ensuing election.

Mr. BOWEN accepted the amendment, and it was carried.

Mr. BOWEN then presented to the Board the evidence in the case of Gale and Segnior, two policemen of the Fourteenth District, charged with misconduct. He recommended that they be admonished by their Captain to be more careful in future, and that they be restored and duty. The report was adopted.

He also reported that the charge against Andrew McConnell, for intoxication, had been proven, and recommended suspension of his pay for 30 days.

The report was adopted.

He also reported complete rules and regulations for the Government of the force, which were ordered to be printed in convenient pamphlet form.

Mr. STRANAHAN, in reference to the charges against Michael McIntyre, of Brooklyn, for intoxication and committing an assault, reported that the accusations did not seem to be sustained, but suggested that he be admonished by his captain to take greater care in future on the point complained of, and recommended that the charge be dismissed.

The report was adopted.

Mr. STRANAHAN also reported on the case of Andrew White, charged with knocking down the children of a neighbor, dragging them along by the hair, &c., and recommended his dismissal from the force.

Mayor POWELL said that from his knowledge of that man he always thought him to be rather a decent person.

The report was adopted.

Mr. CHOLWELL reported a charge against officer No. 802 for gross intoxication. Referred to the General Superintendent.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved the dismissal of Thos. Cuningham from the force, on the ground of his having failed to report himself from the 1st till the 6th of August, and because of his having gone off to work in the Navy Yard. Carried.

Mr. STRANAHAN further reported that in the matter of the charges against Daniel Gibon, Acting-Sergeant, he thought there was enough evidence to warrant them in subjecting him to a little severe admonition, and moved that he be sent to patrol duty.

In answer to inquiries by members of the Board, Mr. S. stated that the charges against Gibon were drunkenness, visiting a lady not entirely respectable, &c., &c.

The report was adopted.

The charges against Riley Eggleston, of the Sixth Precinct, for profanity, were dismissed.

Mr. STRANAHAN'S report recommending the dismissal of Edward Brown, for conduct unbecoming a man and an officer, in having gone off on an excursion, in his private capacity, for the purpose of siding with one of the opposing parties that were known to be on that excursion, was laid over on request of Mayor WOOD.

Charges were preferred by Mayor WOOD against Superintendent FOLK, of Brooklyn, and Officer Parsly, of New-York. These were appropriately referred.

Several appointments were then made, several were referred, and several were frustrated, in the latter cases the Board standing, as in many a former occasion, three and three.

ELECTION OF A POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mayor WOOD asked whether there was not a special order for the day, namely, filling the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. SIMEON DRAPER.

The Clerk referred to the minutes, but, although the Board were satisfied that such had really been made the order for the day, yet no entry of the fact could be found in the book.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that the Board now proceed to elect a Commissioner to take the place vacated by Mr. DRAPER.

Mayor WOOD said: As is well known to this Board, we have voted here for many hundred times on this question. We have certainly evinced a disposition to fill this vacancy, if working very hard by voting is any indication of what our dispositions are. But we have not succeeded. I have a name to propose, Mr. Chairman, that I think will receive the unanimous vote of this Board, and I am induced to suggest the name, although he is a political opponent of mine, for the purpose of satisfying this Board, and those outside of it who have charged me with a disposition to impede the discharge of the duties of the office of Police Commissioners, and who have stated that I am here for factious purposes—I suggest his name, I say, because I am disposed to show this Board, and to show the world, that all I desire is a good, faithful, Police Department. I desire this Board to set with the full consciouaness of the responsibility resting upon them, and that the balance of the force, if there be any vacancies, may be filled in a way that will subserve the public interests and not be used by any political party. The gentleman whose name I shall propose is one who, although he and myself are the antipodes of each other politically, yet, I am confident, is a gentleman of honor, and I am satisfied that he will discharge his duty, if he resumes his seat in this Board, with fidelity to the public, irrespective of party or any political considerations whatever. Therefore, Sir, I nominate SIMEON DRAPER.

General NYE put the nomination to the Board and it was carried unanimously.

The crowd of lookers-on that jammed the doors thereupon burst into a terrific cheer, which was repeatedly indulged in without any attempt at suppression on the part of the officers in attendance. The news instantaneously flew down stairs, was carried into the outside office, and spread among the assemblage lounging about the entrance-door, by whom it was received with new demonstrations of delight and applause. General NYE, after announcing the result, told Mayor WOOD that he was glad to see that he had lucid intervals.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

News by the North Star and Kangaroo.

The United States Mail steamship *North Star*, Captain LEFEBRE, from Bremen on the 3d, Havre on the 6th, and Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., also arrived yesterday; but the advices by both these vessels have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Nevertheless we take from our foreign files some interesting extracts and articles on current topics.

The London *Star* says that the 7th of October, the appointed national fast day was very generally observed throughout England. Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, who preached at the Crystal Palace, had an audience of twenty-four thousand persons. After the service, a collection was made in aid of the Indian relief fund, amounting to $2,350, and the Company added $1,000 more.

The London *Star*, alluding to the Chester Autumn races, says:

"The success of *Scamperer* was the most interesting of racing incidents, and it shows that the horse had suffered little from his recent voyage to and from [illegible]. The pride of the American turfites was also [illegible] humbled, for their crack mare, *Princess*, sustained a more ignominious defeat than that which befell her at Goodwood. Brother Jonathan must now be satisfied of the inferiority of his race-horses when compared with our own, for not one of the 'Americans'—with the exception of the least thought of, *Babylon*—has been able to make even a show of a race with second and third-rate native horses. American sportsmen, with all their time tests, have no notion of the speed of English racers."

The London *News* thus notices the departure of the *Plymouth* from Southampton:

"The United States corvette *Plymouth*, Capt. DAHLGREN, left Southampton Water yesterday. On Friday —— THOMPSON, Esq., the United States Consul, paid a farewell visit to the corvette, and on his leaving was saluted by the guns of the ship. On Saturday Captain DAHLGREN and the whole of the officers of the corvette were entertained at dinner by Mr. Alderman ANDREWS, of Southampton, at his suburban residence, Lucerne Villa, near Winchester. The American officers, dressed in full uniform, traveled from Southampton to Winchester in splendid equipages provided by their hospitable host. On Saturday morning a seaman on board the corvette gained access to the spirit room and drank to such an excess as to produce congestion of the brain. He died within an hour, and was buried in Southampton cemetery yesterday morning."

The news of the loss of the *Central America* had been received in England, and much sympathy for the calamity is expressed by our English cotemporaries. A Liverpool paper says:

"While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the *Central America*, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of composure, coolness, consideration, and real heroism, which dignify humanity. The captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble of nature. He died in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of ancient chivalry appeared. In the presence of peril the women and children were his first care. He prepared to enforce this intention, but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were as resolute, determined, and humane as himself; they seconded him in everything, and even the women were ready to do the work of men in aiding him. Capt. HERNDON and his men behaved nobly; and their conduct and the conduct of the passengers speak irresistibly in favor of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud of them; all christendom will praise them."

The London *Times*, in its City Article, says that the loss of gold by the *Central America* will fall heavily on that side, more than half the amount being insured there.

Numerous London journals had been seized in Paris, on account, as it is supposed, of remarks made upon the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart, which the French Police considered to be too free. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Weimar neutralizes the effect of that between the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER at Stuttgart; and the more immediate result of the meeting of the Monarchs will probably be a reduction of their armies. In fact, the assurance has been given me that a very great reduction is about to be made in all arms of the Austrian army."

Speaking of the trade of Paris, the correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from that city, says:

"Numerous foreign orders continue to arrive here for *articles de Paris*, jewelry, bronze ornaments and furniture. Those received from England and the United States, however, are not so extensive as in former years. Complaints are still heard from many manufacturers of the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of skillful workmen to execute the orders on hand. The retail trade of Paris is likewise becoming more animated. A part of the population, which emigrated during the Summer, either to the sea side or to the baths of Germany, has returned, and the fancy shops begin to exhibit their Winter fashions."

It would not appear, from the following extract, which we take from a Roscommon paper, that the Irish "Patriots" in America, who have Sepoy sympathizers, are likely to exercise any influence over their brethren in the old country:

"At the muster parade on last Wednesday the Roscommon regiment of militia, to a man, volunteered for India. On the appearance of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel CAULFIELD, upon parade, the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer,' ran through the ranks. The gallant Colonel then addressed them, and said he was glad to hear that cry—it was music to his heart—and he should lose no time in communicating with the Secretary at War upon the subject. He was then informed by his officers, who all came forward, that, though the men of the Roscommon were ready to go to any of Her Majesty's colonies upon foreign service, yet that they wished it to be distinctly understood that they had volunteered for India. Again rang through the ranks the cry of 'Volunteer, volunteer, volunteer,' 'India, India.' Every shako and cap was lifted high above those gallant fellows' heads, and for several minutes the cheering was vociferously kept up."

The Hudson's Bay Question.

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Your journal having been the first to give the report of the Hudson's Bay Committee publicity in America, we hasten to lay before your readers the minutes of the proceedings, which, with the report and voluminous evidence, were issued to day, in the form of a bulky blue-book of 548 pages. The importance which attaches to the questions referred to the Committee, and the interest created by their investigation, are evidenced by the constant attendance of the members, Mr. LABOUCHERE being always in the Chair, and the average number of members present 15 or 16 out 19. Mr. ELLICE was absent only three times, Sir J. PAKINGTON and Mr. ROEBUCK six times, Lord J. RUSSELL five times, Lord STANLEY eight times, and Mr. GLADSTONE nine times, the number of sittings being twenty. The list of witnesses includes Hon. JOHN ROSS, of Canada; Dr. RAE, the arctic traveler; Sir J. SIMPSON; Mr. W. KERRAGHAN, of Chicago; Sir J. RICHARDSON; Chief-Justice DRAPER, of Canada; the Bishop of Rupert's Land; Rear-admiral Sir L. BACK; Mr. BLANSHARD, late Governor of Vancouver's Island; and Professor TENNANT, whose evidence as to the mineralogical resources of the Hudson's Bay Territory was particularly interesting.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. ELLICE took a very prominent part in the examination of the witnesses, and the acquaintance of the former with Canada was very serviceable to the popular aim. As the substance of the evidence has already appeared in the papers, during the sittings of the Committee, it is needless to recapitulate it, especially as most of the witnesses are well known in America, where the bearings of the whole question are probably better understood than in England.

The main point is, after all, left open, the Committee professing themselves incompetent to deal with it; and Mr. CHRISTY took, therefore, a very common-sense view of the matter in desiring to have the validity of the Company's charter decided upon before attempting to settle the boundary question. The subject must come before Parliament again next year, and it is to be hoped that some practical course will then be shaped out by the aid of the suggestions embodied in the report, which will bring the whole question to an issue, and open to colonization and commercial enterprise the very extensive tract which at present serves the Hudson's Bay Company as a hunting ground for its trappers, and raises only wild animals where millions of quarters of grain might be grown.

It appears from the minutes of the proceedings, which are now first communicated to the public, that, in addition to the draft report drawn up by the Chairman, two others were submitted to the Committee. One of these was prepared by Mr. CHRISTY, the other by Mr. GLADSTONE. The chief, if not the only point of difference between them is the greater elaboration of the former, both being based on the principle of allowing the Company to retain only the districts that are unfit for settlement, and their forming the remainder into a separate colony, or annexing it to Canada. Upon Sir J. PAKINGTON moving that the Chairman's draft should be read a second time, Mr. GLADSTONE moved an amendment in favor of his own, whereupon a division took place, resulting in a draw, Lord J. RUSSELL being on the Chairman's side, and Mr. ROEBUCK on that of Mr. GLADSTONE. Mr. LABOUCHERE's casting vote was given in favor of his own report, the paragraphs of which were then considered *seriatim*. Several divisions subsequently took place, Mr. CHRISTY and Mr. FITZWILLIAM forming a small minority in opposition. Mr. CHRISTY's report was much less favorable to the Company than that of Mr. LABOUCHERE, of which the report finally adopted by the Committee is a modification. The Colonial Secretary was disposed to a compromise, and some rejected paragraphs of his report tended to produce a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of a judicial investigation of the validity of the Company's charter. It was his object to leave this question in abeyance and to settle that of the boundary by agreement between Canada and the Company, a policy suggested by the law officers, and coincided in by the Company. Mr. CHRISTY took the popular view of the subject, and maintained that the validity of the charter was a question which naturally should take precedence of that of the boundaries of the Company's territories, inasmuch as, if the decision upon the former point was unfavorable to the Company, there would be no question of boundary to be entertained. During the discussion on the report, Mr. CHRISTY proposed the following amendment upon that part of Mr. LABOUCHERE'S draft which forms the thirteenth paragraph of the report: "It appears to your Committee that unless the Hudson's Bay Company are willing to accept an offer upon equitable arrangement, it is obvious that, in bringing this to a practical decision, the question of the validity of the charter will then present itself to be forthwith ascertained. Pending the possibility of such an investigation, which your Committee consider may be rendered indispensable to any final arrangement, they forbear to express any opinion as to the course which should be ultimately pursued. But adverting to the willingness expressed by the Hudson's Bay Company to meet the desires of the Canadian people to obtain land fit for cultivation, and the establishment of agricultural settlements, your Committee think it right to express their opinion, that, in any event, the country capable of settlement should be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose objects and interests are admitted to be opposed to colonization." This, however, was one of the amendments which obtained the votes of the mover and seconder alone.

It has been stated in a Toronto paper that the reports of Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. CHRISTY were both rejected, but that of the latter gentleman by the small majority of one only. The whole of this statement is erroneous. The draft of the Colonial Secretary was *not* rejected, as the Committee adopted it as the basis of their report in preference to those of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. CHRISTY. Several amendments were made, and, in this improved shape the report of Mr. LABOUCHERE may be said to have been adopted with as much propriety as a bill is said to have passed the House of Commons, even though two or three clauses may have been struck out, and others inserted in their place. Mr. GLADSTONE'S draft was rejected by the casting-vote of the chairman, as already stated; but no division took place upon that of Mr. CHRISTY, which the Toronto journalist represents to have been lost by a single vote. As our cotemporary does not once mention Mr. GLADSTONE'S draft, it is possible that his informant made the mistake of confounding it with Mr. CHRISTY'S. The final adoption of the report was carried by a majority of one only, the dissentients being Messrs. CHRISTY, FITZWILLIAM, GLADSTONE, and ROEBUCK and Lord GODERICH. The six members who voted for it (seven being absent) were Lord J. RUSSELL, Lord LANDON, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Col. HERBERT, and Messrs. LOWE and MATHESON. Our Toronto cotemporary is scarcely correct, again, in stating that a considerable portion of Mr. CHRISTY'S draft was embodied in the Committee's report; as, after a careful comparison of the two documents, the only paragraphs of Mr. CHRISTY'S that can be discovered are those which are identical with the draft of Mr. LABOUCHERE.

Present Aspect of the Chinese Question.

From the London Times.

The present state of the Chinese question is such as only six months ago could not have been imagined by any statesman, of any side, or by any political outsider, of the most speculative and irresponsible class. Notwithstanding the great care taken in these days by all sorts of public men to record predictions embracing all possible contingencies, we feel sure that the actual result at this date eludes the skill and industry of the whole pack of soothsayers. At the former date the nation was absolutely unanimous, and exceedingly urgent that Commissioner YEH, and if necessary his master, should, with the least possible delay, be brought to terms of the most costly and ignominious character. We say that the nation was unanimous, for the only point on which parties were at issue was the retrospective one, whether the right was on our side. Both parties were agreed that, rightly or wrongly, YEH and the Cantonese must be punished and coerced, compensation must be exacted, and Europeans admitted into China. The present state of things is a singular commentary on that universal enthusiasm. We are doing nothing, and are content to do nothing. Nor is there only one obstacle to our doing nothing. We all know what an absurd and grotesque satisfaction people sometimes derive from a concurrence of disappointments, when they discover that even if one obstacle had not interposed another would; and an obstacle, consequently, has been wasted upon them. Our ships and our 5,000 men, sent in hot haste to Canton, have been diverted to Calcutta, and Lord ELGIN finds himself *vis-à-vis* with the truculent and obstinate Commissioner without a soldier at his elbow. The expedition along the Chinese coasts, that was to have struck terror into a hundred populous cities, fleets of pirates, archipelagoes of islands, and a sea alive with fishermen, and that was to have been seen even from the towers of Pekin, was suddenly paralyzed. We could merely vent our wrath in a system of paltry retaliations, destroying war junks and river forts, only to get back to Hong Kong in rather worse condition than we left it. This was a conjuncture that nobody expected, and, if we could spare a single pang from India, a very disappointing one. Here, however, comes the odd consolation. It appears that anyhow, even if Lord ELGIN had had ten thousand men with him, and a fleet in proportion, we must have been obliged to defer the expedition to the Peiho. Lord ELGIN took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective cooperation. When the French Admiral opened the letter he found that it charged him most peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French Plenipotentiary, which would not be till very near this present month. October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that when the French Plenipotentiary comes at last he may wish to consider a while what is next to be done. It is also not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is that hostile operations, and even an armed negotiation, the only negotiation that can lead to anything, are adjourned *sine die*.

Nobody can claim the result as a triumph, and nobody that we know has pretended to claim it. Whichever way one regards it, one sees only the fallibility of all human prescience. The Chinese expedition cannot be a matter of regret, however abortive for its purpose, and however ridiculous the aspect it derives from the event, when it turned out the most opportune aid, almost the salvation, of our Indian Empire. It has preceded direct reinforcement by, we fear, as much as two months. Yet no credit can be claimed for an expedition the first object of which has been treated by its authors with the utmost contempt, and which has been carried off thousands of miles to another. Then it may be said plausibly, perhaps truly, that the attention bestowed on the Persian and Chinese wars, not to say the Burmese, which we had not been long out of, and the mere fact of our having two costly wars on our hands, rendered Government inattentive to the demand for more troops made by the Indian Government. Things must, indeed, have been bad when at the beginning of the year that Government had to temporize with mutineers at its own fort of Barrackpore till the arrival of European regiments from Pegu. The state of things had long been known here. Why were not five or ten thousand men sent out at once, to make up the proportion of Europeans in the Northwestern Provinces? Malice might suggest that Government was full of Persia and China. But malice does not suggest it; for not only must malice admit the Chinese expedition to have been a positive godsend to India, but malice has a sore conscience on another point. It was malice that, with a majority of the House of Commons at command, was, six months ago, compelling retrenchment, the reduction of army and navy, and the abandonment of taxes, without a week's delay. Never was there a more exigent or furious clamor. For the first time that we remember we found ourselves anticipated by the reduction of the Income tax, and surprised by the economy of the Budget. With retrenchment as the absolute condition of power, Government was naturally induced to try if India could tide over the little difficulty this year, as she had often done before when the cry of "Wolf!" had been raised. It is said, indeed, that China was a matter not for the imperial, but for the Indian Treasury. But, as it happens, at that very time the two Treasuries were halving the costs of the Persian war; and it is a very old and general belief that England will ultimately have to pay every shilling spent in India. Malice, then, as we have said, being obliged to hold its tongue about the army and navy, and about India, has not a word to say about the lame and impotent conclusion of the Chinese expedition, thus far at least.

So what is to be done in the interval! Everybody should be taught, when young, to use scraps of time. A man once wrote a voluminous work while waiting for his wife, a quarter of an hour at a time, though we know not whether it was found equally available for readers under like circumstances. What is to be done when 20 coal-wagons, half as many Covent Garden carts, a proportion of hand-trucks, a barricade of granite across your main thoroughfare, a bridge-toll, a bad cab horse, and a crowded station bring you just in time to see the door closed in your face, and you have to wait for another train? What is to be done when you sprain your ankle down in Scotland in the midst of the long vacation? Make the best of it. Do something that you would not otherwise have done, or would have postponed, to a less convenient time, So Lord ELGIN goes to Calcutta, and leaves there his best ship, his big guns, and his seamen. Our own correspondent takes a cruise along the coast, looking at woody heights, populous cities, groups of islands, mouths of rivers, war junks, pirates, fishermen, and water-postmen, recording photographic impression of that very strange land. He collects observations by that select number of mortals who know China well, gives us a little insight into the tricks of the tea trade, conveys suggestions that would otherwise only be found in blue-books when no longer available, and establishes a medium between English opinion and Chinese affairs. Everybody may know something about the country his tea comes from, and the trader who brings it; and the next treaty made with the Celestial Empire will not be the worse for a little previous discussion at home. We have great confidence that, as the expedition has not been thrown away, neither will the delay be found injurious. The only thing to prevent it is the chance of a still more extraordinary element finding its way into the Chinese complication. What if the rebels should anticipate us in the capture of Canton, and destroy at once our enemy, our creditor and our pledge? What if, while we are quarrelling, demanding compensation, and battling about terms, a carcase lies before us? Certainly our work will be done for us, but what will be the good of it? That would not answer our purpose. But stranger things have happened, this very year for example.

Reinforcements from India.

From the London Observer.

We do not pretend to be in the secret of the Cabinet. But what need be secrets no longer are the announcements that the standard for recruits for regiments of the Line is reduced—that a further addition of 5,000 men is held in readiness to embark for India; that is to say, four battalions of infantry and two of cavalry—and, further, that 10,000 more of the militia are to be embodied, in addition to the 15,000 already designated for garrison duty to supply the drain upon the troops of the Line sent to the East. It will be remembered that at the very eve of the prorogation of Parliament an Act was passed to enable the Queen to embody the whole of the militia force of the United Kingdom, if necessary. At the same time a sum of £200,000 was voted to aid in the payment of so much of this force as was likely to be required. At that time it was supposed that from 10,000 to 15,000 men would be required of the militia. It is now found that a larger number will be wanted, and the Government are resolved to call out the requisite quantity. The question naturally arises, Will it be necessary to call Parliament together before the usual time? We believe that strictly for the purpose of the embodiment of the militia it will not be necessary to summon Parliament in November, inasmuch as Parliament has already given authority for that purpose. But if the course of events should render it necessary to call Parliament together the Government will not shrink from their duty, although, of course, they will not resort to such a step unless rendered more necessary than as yet seems likely to be the case.

The Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

Paris (Oct. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is positively known that the Narvaez Ministry resigned on the 1st inst., and there is little doubt that on the 3d their resignation was accepted. This last piece of intelligence is not official, but there are grounds for relying on the private telegram that brings it. For some time past the Cabinet has been reported very insecure, in consequence of its disagreements with the Palace. Nevertheless, only a few days ago we were assured that the Queen was resolved not to part with her advisers, and that she smiled on them more graciously than ever. To those acquainted with that illustrious lady's character such smiles would seem a dangerous symptom. We have as yet no authentic details of the crisis. It is said that the father of Señor NOCEDAL was included in a proposed new batch of Senators, and that the Queen positively objected, saying that it was already quite enough to have the son where he was. General LERSUNDI, it was reported, had undertaken to form a new Ministry, which would probably be merely one of those short-lived Cabinets, known in Spain as Ministries of transition. BRAVO MURILLO, who was in Paris, left last night for Madrid. If he be a candidate for office, which he certainly was not when the Cortes were sitting, he has probably a good chance of being shortly Prime Minister. Things are following their old course in Spain—each successive Government more and more retrograde, until one arrives which the nation votes unendurable, and then up go the barricades. This was the way in which the revolution of 1854 was brought about, and it will be not in the least surprising if 1858 or 1859 witnesses another, brought on in like manner, but probably more serious and sanguinary in its nature. The wheel turns round till absolutism—or something tantamount to it—attains the ascendant; then this suddenly goes under, and anarchy reigns in its stead.

Complimentary to Mexico.

From the London Times.

The advices from Mexico on this occasion mention the receipt of the news, *viâ* the United States, of the difficulty between Spain and Mexico having been referred to the arbitration of England and France,—a result which had of course given much satisfaction, although in Mexico it was not doubted that Spain had the strongest reason to dread a contest, and that the first gun fired would have been a signal for the loss of Cuba. Little hope, however, seems to be entertained that the assurance of peace will lead to any improvement in the administration of the Mexican finances or the prospects of the English bondholders.

The question had been raised whether England and France in stepping in to adjust the quarrels of the country, and thus to strengthen its independence, would not feel morally bound to insist upon the claims of its foreign creditors being duly provided for. Under existing circumstances their position could not be made worse, but might be benefited, by any violent change consequent upon the exhaustion from war, such as a dismemberment of the Territory, a reorganization of its provinces, its absorption by the United States, or a return to a military dictatorship. The argument is that if other Powers come forward to avert these consequences and thus to deprive the creditors of such last chances as even anarchy might bring, the obligation is involved of taking up their cause. The manner in which the leading Governments of the world continue to hold terms with such States as Mexico, Venezuela, &c., is a *blot upon the age*. If a private individual were to negotiate with blacklegs he would at once be disgraced, but it seems not to be thought unbecoming either for the Sovereign of England or France or the President of the United States to *admit to their receptions the representatives of nations for whose infamy and meanness it would be hard to find a parallel among the lowest cheats of the turf or the gaming-table.*

Even apart from the toleration shown to the denial of justice to our bondholders, who have primarily no absolute claim to intervention, however justly they may complain of countenance being afforded to their plunderers by the diplomatic courtesies from which they should be outlawed, there appears to be no vigor in enforcing those rights which have actually been a subject of political arrangement. Thus, a convention entered into by Mexico in 1851 for the satisfaction of certain demands of British subjects, and which received the signature of Mr. DOYLE, the British Minister, has been constantly allowed to be violated, and at this moment nearly a year has elapsed since the assignment belonging to it has altogether been stopped. If claims possessing the solemn character of a treaty stipulation can be dealt with in this way the ordinary English creditors, avowedly helpless, must not be surprised whatever may be the treatment they receive. It is evident that from the action of their own Government they get nothing but damage, and that a further illustration of that fact will now be afforded if Mexico is to be preserved from the natural consequences of her career, without being at the same time compelled to amend it.

The Late Douglas Jerrold—Charles Dickens' Reply to Blanchard Jerrold.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: You were so kind as to give publicity to a letter we addressed to you on the termination of our labors, "In remembrance of the late Mr. JERROLD," making known their result.

Mr. JERROLD'S eldest son thereupon gave to a letter of his own what publicity he could obtain for it, making his own representation of his late father's affairs.

We knew our forbearing and delicate reference to them (forced upon us by exaggerations with which we had been repeatedly met, and which the son had never contradicted) to be perfectly accurate, and we knew his account of them to be highly incorrect. We are extremely sorry to be obliged to produce the proof of this; but it is necessary to the clearance of our own good faith, and that of the gentlemen associated with us.

We have before us, under date the 2d of this present month, a letter from the solicitor to the late Mr. JERROLD'S estate, (a gentleman well known in his profession, Mr. ASHURST, of the Old Jewry,) in which, after mentioning that there is a life assurance of £1,000, which is Mrs. JERROLD'S absolutely, and which the estate cannot claim, he informs the correspondent to whom his communication is addressed, "that he cannot understand Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD'S reason for writing this unfortunate letter;" that he thinks "he and his family ought to be set right on the matter;" and that, if a certain claim be urged of which he has received the particulars, "the facts and figures show that the estate will be absolutely insolvent."

We quote this letter with its writer's permission, and we have now done with this subject for ever.

Your faithful servants,
CHARLES DICKENS,
OCT. 6, 1857. ARTHUR SMITH.

Children's Aid Society.

It is well-known that our enterprise in behalf of the poor children of New-York City has depended mostly for its means upon the generosity of the mercantile community. In this time of calamity among the merchants we can of course expect but little aid from them. We find ourselves now at the approach of a terrible Winter, unless assistance be given, forced to the necessity of at once contracting our operations; reducing the number of our visitors and thus of the number of deserving poor whose condition we can ascertain and whose children we might aid, and of closing our Lodging-house for news-boys; lessening our companies to the West, and repelling from our office the homeless and friendless we could otherwise assist. We place this before the public, hoping that there may possibly be those not involved in these crushing disasters, or those still with means for charity who can help us over the next three months. It is to be a fearful season for the honest and deserving poor; many an unfortunate girl will date her ruin from the desperation of this time; many a needy family will deplore children first dragged into petty crime or vagabond habits from the temptation of this period of poverty and idleness. Thousands will suffer from hunger and cold.

Shall our institution, which seeks to aid the wretched and homeless children of the poor by giving food and shelter, by education, and especially by transferring them to kind homes far away, be crippled at such a time as this?

Donations can be sent to the President, JOHN L. MASON, Esq., Trinity Buildings; to the Treasurer, J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Metropolitan Bank, or to this office. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Benj. Brandreth is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Eighth (Westchester County) District. John W. Ferdon, the present Senator, is the American and Republican candidate.

John Gauson, of Erie County, and Linus W. Thayer, of Wyoming, are the Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District.

JOSEPH EGBERT, of Suffolk County, is the Republican candidate for State Senator in the First District.

John A. Vanderlip, of Steuben, is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Twenty-eighth District.

Richard Schell, Esq., of the Seventeenth Ward, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District for the State Senate.

John Doherty, of the Twenty-second Ward, is the Democratic candidate in the Seventh District for the State Senate.

Hiram Perry has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Albany.

Smith Ely, Jr., is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Fifth District of this City.

John Niles is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Albany County.

John C. Holmes is nominated by the Democrats in Fulton County for the Assembly.

John Doig is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Lewis County.

Israel W. Warner is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Genesee County.

Lorenzo D. Gile is the Republican candidate for the Assembly in Columbia County.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Providence *Journal* chronicles the following application of the Dred Scott decision by the Washington officials: "THOMAS HOWLAND, a very respectable colored man, a stevedore, of this city, has decided to try his fortunes in Liberia. His wife and daughter accompany him; the latter proposes to engage in teaching, for which she has qualified herself in our public schools. Mr. HOWLAND applied, through a notary, to the State Department at Washington, and the application was sent back with the following answer, without date or signature; the officials seeming to regard it an insult that a man born on the American soil, a citizen and a voter of one of the States of the Confederacy, should have the presumption to ask for a certificate of his nationality: 'Mr. MARTIN must certainly be aware that passports are not issued to persons of African extraction. Such persons are not deemed citizens of the United States.'"

The cane crop in Texas this season is backward. Cotton yields well.

The manufacturers of Georgia have called a Convention at Atlanta.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Report of the Special Committee upon the City Finances and Accounts.

Councilman FRANKLIN, last evening, submitted to the Common Council the following report from the Special Committee to which this subject had been previously referred:

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of examining into the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department respectfully present for your consideration this their report.

The apartments occupied by the Comptroller are, by no means, suitable for the business required to be done therein. There is not space enough to furnish sufficient desk-room for the present clerks, and books and papers of all kinds are mingled in one confused mass.

The number of clerks for the amount and character of the business done there is entirely too small; and, even if their number were increased, no room could be found in the present apartments for them to work in. The Comptroller himself is burdened with duties, and incommoded greatly for the want of sufficient accommodations. During the whole course of this examination your Committee have found renewed assurances (if, indeed, any were wanting) of his stern integrity as a public officer, and his faithful devotion to the financial interests of the people. Whatever discrepancies have been found in the books, or errors in accounts, want of system in keeping the books, or the keeping of no books at all, are not properly chargeable to the Comptroller, as it is impossible for him, under the pressure of accumulating business and duties, to be burdened with the details of the departments, which details should be managed and conducted by the various clerks and employes under him.

The examination made by your Committee has been extended as far as the limited appropriation already made would enable them. They found it necessary to secure the services of a practical book-keeper and accountant, which they did, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one more capable could have been selected.

Section 2 of the amended charter of 1849, says: "There shall be an Executive Department which shall be denominated the 'Department of Finance,' which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all City accounts whatever, and all accounts rendered to or kept in the several departments of the City Government, shall be subject to the inspection and review of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims whatever by the Corporation or against them, and all accounts whatever in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the Comptroller of the City of New-York."

Although by this section the duty is imposed upon the various departments of keeping their books and accounts as the Comptroller may direct, yet no power is conferred upon him to enforce the correct keeping of the books and accounts in the departments. Your Committee have been unable to find any books, papers or vouchers in the Department of Streets and Lamps; but, from information and belief, they would state that if any were kept they were taken by the late commissioner when he left his office.

In the Street Commissioner's Department, owing to the troubles there and the injunction placed upon the books and papers, your Committee have been unable to make as thorough and extended an examination as they wished. But they are satisfied that no regular and systematic set of books have been kept; in fact, so deficient and negligent has been this department in the manner of keeping its accounts that the Comptroller has been compelled, of necessity, to open and keep certain books in his office, which should be kept in the Street Department.

In the TAX Commissioners' Office they have a complete and systematic set of books, and your Committee have been well pleased with the business-like manner in which the affairs of this Department have been conducted.

In the Board of Education and the Almshouse Department, your Committee did not go, as, for the vast sums expended by them, they are not responsible to the Common Council.

Before proceeding to specify the various errors of commission and omission on the part of the subordinates of the Comptroller, your Committee are compelled to say, that the disordered condition of the financial department of our City government reflects seriously upon the uniform character which the City of New-York has always borne for business capacity and ability. All the financial transactions of the City of New-York centre in the Comptroller's office, and all the transactions of the various departments should appear in gross upon the ledgers kept in the office of the Comptroller.

Your Committee first proceeded to the making out of a balance sheet under date of 1st January last, the late date of the Comptroller's last annual report, a copy of which is annexed marked A. This document shows the various accounts of expenditure of the City Government, also the receipts, the stocks, bonds and other obligations due by the City, together with the assets of the same, or at least such assets as are upon the ledger. An examination of the various items on this sheet has led to the following results: The indebtedness of the City (see statement marked B) for which stocks have been issued as shown by the ledger on the 1st January, 1857, amounted to $17,009,920 76

the amount as shown by the Comptroller in his annual report, same date, is $16,984,156 00

Making a difference between the ledger and the report of $25,764 76

The Comptroller obtained his statement probably from the Stock Clerk, who is undoubtedly correct. The accounts of the Stock Clerk are clear and correct, and proven to be so. Your Committee have had this department thoroughly examined, and they can bear witness to the correctness of the account of the Stock Clerk, his fidelity, and arduous duties. The Stock Clerk is right, but the book-keeper wrong. Where the error or errors making the difference are to be found can only be ascertained by going over the various stock accounts, which would require time and labor.

The total amount of revenue and assessment bonds as shown by the Comptroller's reports of 1854, '55 and '56, (for the last report does not give the total amount outstanding,) is $5,038,265 00
(See statement marked C.)

The total amount as shown by the books is 4,841,265 00

Making a difference of $197,000 00

This difference has since been corrected, and would have been ascertained and corrected at the time, had the statement been made up directly from the ledger.

There also appears on the ledger of the Sinking Fund, folio 157, (see statement mark D,) a charge under the head of "Fire Loan Stock," amounting to $11,683 77. The Comptroller states in his annual report that the amount of Fire Loan Bond and Mortgages then on hand was $45,500. If this account Fire Loan Stock is intended to represent the amount of bonds and mortgages remaining unpaid of the Fire Loan, then there is a difference between the books and the Comptroller's report of $33,816 30. If this account is not intended to represent the amount of those mortgages unpaid, then the $45,500 mentioned by the Comptroller is not to be found upon the books, and the book-keeper himself is unable to tell what the account does represent, and your Committee are of the opinion that no one at present in the financial department can tell (without going back to the commencement of the account and studying it out) what it does represent. For there is no Fire Loan Stock now in existence, it having been paid off long ago. To correct this account a long investigation will be required, extending back through a period of 20 years.

This will have to be done to learn correctly what bonds were received, what bonds have been paid, and when, and what remained on hand; then this account can be fully explained.

The following charges appear on the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys. Many of them have legal offsets. Some of them are outlawed by the Statute of Limitation. Some of them are just within the limits of the law:

John Graham, in 1813			$2,500 00
Thomas Lloyd, 1842	$45,808 45	is	37,481 32
	11,672 87		
Jacob Acker, Sheriff, in 1838, is			2,742 18
Monmouth D. Hart, Sheriff, in 1841, is			2,492 62
John Lynch, Contractor, in 1844, is			321 09
James A. Morton, Contractor, in 1844, is			4,399 55
James D. Brower, Contractor, in 1844, is			5,299 58
Oliver Cobb, Collecter of Taxes, is			919 40
S. F. Blackhouse			1,449 87
E. B. Fellows			437 07
Elijah F. Horton			271 97
Lewis Katen			10 00
Sureties of John Layden			268 14
Owen W. Brennan			27 72
John McMahon			927 69
John Murphy			226 79
James G. Moffatt			69 99
John Reed			69 65
Moses Fargo			167 45
William Burnham			49 99
John F. Russell			3 97
W. K. Yarrington			806 65
Robt. B. Ruggles			99 99
Cornelius Van Benschoten			1,192 83
Robert C. Montgomery			181 71
Abraham Miller			21 77
John G. Kipp			179 94
Charles Osborne			2 92
John K. Townsend			37,436 42
James DeVoe			5,397 83
Samuel Y. Clark			260 50
Henry G. Boyle			1,049 49
Oliver Griswold			709 34
David Seaman			1,751 80
Thomas R. Kellinger			2,253 62
John P. Truesdale			2,167 80
Jonathan D. Stephenson			2,769 98
Amounting to			$136,121 49

If this large amount be a true and correct account of claims due to the City by the parties mentioned, immediate steps should be taken to collect the same, for if they be suffered to remain in their present position, soon the entire amount will be outlawed. Your Committee endeavored to find the bonds given by the sureties of the aforementioned parties, but only a few of them could be found in the Comptroller's Office. Your Committee would here state that of late years no book, egister, or written memorandum of any kind has been kept in the Comptroller's Office containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of the duties of public officers. In fact, under the system at present pursued and followed up for several years past, public officers might as well give no security, for the reason that the bonds are not prosecuted.

Your Committee knows of but one instance where a bond has been prosecuted, and even in that case, under the present system of management, the City had better at once withdraw the suit. Statement E contains an exhibit of the amount of the annual taxes remaining unpaid prior to Jan. 1, 1857. The total amount is $2,866,670 27. HARVEY HART, tax receiver from May 9, 1848, to May 29, 1856, has an unsettled account on the books amounting to $88,139 28.

On the books kept in the Tax Commissioner's office, Mr. HART'S account, like all other accounts in that office are systematically and regularly kept, and this account is regularly balanced. But it is not balanced on the books of the Comptroller.

Mr. HENRY H. HOWARD, who succeeded Mr. HART, has charged against him on the 1st of January, 1857, $2,128,643 03.

His account is in the same position as that of HARVEY HART. Your Committee are of the opinion that these accounts by this time should have been settled. That they are not balanced on the books of the City can be best explained by those who have charge of the books.

The following accounts, to wit:

Wells and pumps	$2,656 92
Streets paving	1,060,583 29
Streets opening	643,523 79
Fencing vacant lots	1,704 58
Sewers	69,787 94
Liens on lots	41,466 81
Central Park	2,139,237 99
Amounting in the aggregate to	$4,757,959 01

are intended to represent the total amount of outstanding assessments. These accounts show or should show all payments made by the City which are to be repaid by the collection of the assessments levied upon property for that purpose. When the assessments collected are not sufficient to pay for the work done, the deficiency is supplied by the issue of Assessment Bonds. The assessments when collected are credited to the appropriate accounts.

If the assessments be all paid, then the accounts will balance and there will be no necessity for an issue of Bonds. Therefore the excess of expenditures on these several accounts over the receipts should equal the amount of Assessment Bonds outst

self or any other officer, held to a strict accounting therefor. But it is to the returns of uncollected assessments that your attention and the attention of the public is particularly invited. The statement marked F is a list of returns made to the Clerk of Arrears from January, 1853, to December, 1856, from the office of the Collector of Assessments. They are 710 in number, and as shown by the footings made on the returns, amount to $1,410,468 44. The amount of these returns should equal the difference between the amount of cash deposited with the Chamberlain, and the original amount of the assessment list. But your Committee learn that of these 710 returns, not one has ever been officially examined in the Comptroller's Office; that no attempt has ever been made to audit these accounts. The amounts, if correct, should be charged to the clerk of arrears, when placed in his hands for collection, and he held responsible therefor. But no such charge is made to him. Ever since the organization of this department no record of the returns has been made; no charge whatever made of the amounts, while at the same time a private examination made by the clerk of arrears, revealed to him the fact that the returns were incorrect and full of errors. The extension of Canal-street and the widening of Walker-street return is rendered $19,000 short of its correct amount, and is footed up.....$159,953 00
should be.....95,000 00

Making a deficiency of.....$64,953 00

Shewing that upwards of $83,000 on this collection alone has remained unaccounted for by the collector. The return of the assessment list for flagging, curbing and guttering Thirty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, was rendered.....$6,335 21
And the correct footing should be.....4,469 63

Making a difference of.....$1,865 58

The return for opening Eighty-fourth-street to Ninth-avenue, was rendered.....$3,023
Should be.....2,958

Making a difference of.....$965

In this return the collector not only has made the above error in footing, but he has duplicated on the return some 6 or 8 pages of items, thereby charging them twice on the same return. In the return for Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, there is an error in the footing of.....$1,168
Widening Liberty-street.....2,136
Bloomingdale Road.....936
Regulating Broadway and Sixth-avenue.....941

These are given as a few of the instances, to enumerate all of which would fill up the pages of a moderate-sized volume. It is proper to state here that his Honor the Mayor, though standing at the head of our public affairs, has no power or control over the matters spoken of in this report, and is not to be held responsible for the errors of omission or commission existing in the finance department, all power and authority over that department being vested in its appropriate head.

In view of all these facts your Committee urge upon you not only as members of the Common Council and guardians of the interests of this great City—but as citizens—to stop not here, but to go forward with this examination until it shall be ascertained who is indebted to the City for moneys concealed in false returns, and when the amount shall have been ascertained, to prosecute them and their securities—so that public officers shall no longer put their unhallowed hands in the Treasury of the people with impunity. Your Committee have their recommendations in proper resolutions which they submit with this report.

Your Committee are compelled to acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. GEORGE PECKHAM, the accountant, who has conducted this investigation with so much ability, himself and assistant having devoted nearly three months of time. Your Committee would recommend that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated as their compensation.

Resolved, That the Committee on Examination of Public Accounts be continued, and that they are hereby instructed—

First—To revise and correct, and place in proper form and prepare proper books therefor, the accounts in the department of arrears; that they trace all errors to the proper party making them, and when the examination shall be concluded, to present to the Comptroller a correct account against each individual officer who may be responsible for the errors found, that the same may be collected at once.

Second—To examine into the condition of the personal tax unpaid; to ascertain how much is due and unpaid on the original lists for the past five years, and to ascertain what measures can legally be taken to collect the same.

Third—To examine the vouchers in the following accounts for the year 1857: Wells and pumps, streets paving, streets opening, fencing vacant lots, sewers, lamps on lots and Central Park, and to report all payments made and charged to these accounts which do not properly belong to them.

Fourth—To revise and correct the accounts which are mentioned in the foregoing report as incorrect.

Fifth—To extend their examination to the various departments.

Sixth—That they have power to employ clerical aid—and have power to send for persons and papers, and that the sum of $5,000 be appropriated therefor.

Destructive Conflagrations.

THE FIRE AT CHICAGO—LOSS OF TWELVE LIVES AND $500,000.

The Chicago *Press* of the 20th has full particulars of the disastrous fire which occurred in that city on the previous day. It broke out at 3½ A. M. in the business block Nos. 109 and 111 South Water-street, and destroyed 12 large warehouses. It originated, as is supposed, from a drunken debauch of clerks and the abandoned females they had made their companions and associates in a Sabbath night's revel. Early after the alarm was given, those first on the ground saw females in a state of *deshabille*, and some of them, with other occupants of the upper stores, well nigh in a state of nudity, making their hurried escape from the building. It should be added that the same phenomena were witnessed in the Lake-street blocks. The clerks of the stores had bachelor apartments in the upper lofts. The following are the sufferers by this fire:

Owner.	Loss.	Owner.	Loss.
J. A. Smith & Co.	$5,000	Ed. Hempstead	$3,000
H. H. Kingle	2,500	Dr. Maxwel	8,000
B. Shaw	300,000	Lewis & Page	70,000
Edward Wright	26,000	D. S. Smith	6,000
Asher Hecht & Co.	5,000	Cornick, Cross & Co.	42,000
D. B. Cooke & Co.	130,000	Pitkin Bros.	20,000
N. Good	1,500	A. D. Titsworth & Co.	40,000
R. G. Greene	1,500	Lodgers (estimated).	1,500
Arben	2,000	Clark & Dater	40,000
Medical Union	500	Dr. Doughas	5,000
W. Stacy, Jr., & Co.	2,000	Owner of 105 South	
Walter Wright	26,000	Water street	5,000
Messrs. Barnum	15,000	Owner of 103 South	
John High Jr.	5,000	Water street	1,500
H. S. Bradley	2,500	Honore & Co.	2,000
Messrs. Tappen	10,000	Newhall & Bro.	200
C. Jr. Gaubert & Co.	1,500	Capt. Bigelow	500
Shotwell	5,000		
		Total	$676,200

The insurance is but about one-quarter of the loss.

From the great height of the block Nos. 114 and 116 Lake-street, to which the fire had extended, it towered high above the less modern and humbler block on the east, one of the oldest in the city, store No. 130 was occupied by the Messrs. BARNUM, as an extensive variety store. Having accommodated itself to the change of grade, the building was but three stories above the present sidewalk.

It was thought advisable to clear the store, and a large force of men, firemen and others, were aiding in the removal of the goods. Numbers of firemen and citizens were upon the roof. Probably at one time not less than two hundred persons were within and upon the building. It was thought that the store was comparatively safe. Doubtless, those who so fearlessly rushed in had no thought of peril.

Suddenly a fearful crash announced a new phase of the calamity. The heavy and towering wall of the adjoining store had fallen outward upon the roof of BARNUM'S establishment, and had carried all before it to the basement. Firemen and citizens, wall, roof and merchandize, with the burning ruins from the store adjoining, "all mingling, fell."

A fearful scene of terror and dismay ensued. The portion of the wall left standing had fortunately preserved the front portion of the store, which was densely thronged by a confused crowd. Many of them were prostrated by the flying missiles, many were trampled and bruised in the flight of their companions, but soon all was clear for a space extending about thirty feet from the front. The store was very deep, and for nearly two-thirds of its whole length the building was a mass of ruins, now beginning to burn briskly, as the flames conveyed in the fall hasted to feed on the wood-work and the light and combustible portions of the wares.

The following is a list of the dead:

John High, Jr., Aged.....25
H. B. Bradley, aged.....25
E. R. Clarke, aged.....30
E. H. Bertrum, aged.....25
D. C. White, aged.....22
John V. Dickey, aged.....23
Tim. Buckley, aged.....23
H. B. Russel, aged.....23
Auguste Wolfe, aged.....19
John Tarr, aged.....28
Jean Junger, aged.....31
———.....Unknown

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN OF LANSING, MICH.

On Saturday night last, a band of incendiaries attempted to burn the town of Lansing, Mich. At 2 A. M. the Moore Block, owned by Hon. GEO W. PECK, was discovered to be on fire. The block was burned, with most of its contents, and the whole village was saved by the vigilance of our citizens from destruction, by the arrest of the principal incendiary, who gave his name as EDWIN HAWKINS. The *State Journal* occupied this block, and everything pertaining to the office, including all the books and accounts, were destroyed.

The losses are estimated as follows: GEO. W. PECK, $10,000, no insurance: BURR & GROVE, hardware, $6,000, insured for $3,000; JOHN THOMAS & Co., $2,000, fully insured; notes and mortgages lost, $1,800: MEAD & GRISWOLD, Michigan *State Journal* office, $2,000; books and accounts $4,000; no insurance; Lansing Masonic Lodge No. 33, furniture and regalia, $300.

By almost superhuman exertions the Columbus Block was saved, and the *State Republican* office and Bingham's store, the last of which would have added many thousands to the list. While this fire was raging, five other buildings were discovered in flames in various parts of the village, only one of which was burned, a barn belonging to J. C. BAILEY, worth $150. The stage barn adjoining the Lansing House was discovered on fire, the barn of D. P. REED, and the marble shop of C. W. BUTLER, at the same time.

The incendiary was caught in the act of firing the United Brethren Church, and the excited crowd seized, and would have hung him upon the spot, but for the prompt interference of Dr. SHANK, F. LARUE, and others, who rescued him from their hands.

A meeting was held to organize a Protective Police, to act as a night watch, and to take such measures as the emergency requires. Sunday morning a second person, named WILLIAM RICE, was arrested, supposed to be an accomplice, and others are implicated. The officers have them in charge. This is a sad blow to the village, from which it will not soon recover.

STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Republican State Committee.

TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a government formed as is our own, and resting upon popular suffrage for its beneficent administration, not to say its very existence, no person clothed with the prerogative of a voter can innocently intermit the exercise of the important duty to which he is called by the recurrence of an election. Duty to his country, respect for the memory and labors of those who laid the foundations of our republican institutions, regard for present personal interest, a just sense of the claims of posterity, and above all a grateful appreciation of the blessings of self-government, when wisely administered, all call you to a faithful exercise of the privilege which preeminently distinguishes the American citizen. The man who can only be stirred to the exercise of this high function by the din of popular turmoil and excitement, cannot be said to possess the characteristics of a patriot, or those of a man of wisdom. No general election can occur in which bad or incompetent men may not be chosen to office, if virtuous and intelligent citizens neglect to exercise the privilege and duty through which such a result may be thwarted. Experience has demonstrated that times of comparative stagnation are those most dangerous to the well-being of the State. It was "whilst men slept" that the "enemy sowed tares amongst the wheat;" and it is at times when the popular mind is exhausted by previous excitement, and public watchfulness is measurably withdrawn, that men with personal interests to subserve and ambitious motives to gratify are most keen in the pursuit of their objects, counting largely upon the apathy of the community for the success of their schemes. Considerations such as these, aside from others of higher import, call upon the Republican Electors of this State to put forth strenuous exertions for the maintenance of their principles—demand from each the consecration of an hour, and if need be of a day, to the service of the State and country.

The last autumnal election evinced unmistakably the fact that in New-York, as well as in nearly every Northern State, the spirit which actuated our fathers in their struggle for Freedom—the principles of justice and equality which had been engrafted upon our institutions by those who framed them—was neither extinct in the minds of their posterity, or unappreciated by the large majority of our citizens. It needed but an occasion to witness the manifestation of a feeling as prevalent as it is deep-seated—a sentiment that scorns and condemns injustice and tyranny, whether inflicted under the ægis of State laws and the cognomen of a "peculiar institution;" or enforced upon unwilling citizens by the bayonets of a Federal soldiery, under the illusory designation of "popular sovereignty." No man who rightly appreciates the American character will for a moment believe, that a sentiment at once just, tolerant and Democratic—the emanation of feelings implanted for high and holy purposes in our very nature—can be either eradicated or overborne by defeat. No, it is not in the extinction of the honest convictions of the free citizens of the North, that the Slave Democracy place their confidence. Their trust is in the supineness of their Republican antagonists. Their hope of success is based upon superior activity—upon the conviction that their forces are largely concentrated in cities and villages, and can be easily brought into requisition; whilst the less corruptible rural population, from whose intelligence and patriotism they have little to expect and much to fear, are scattered over sparsely populated districts, engaged in earnest occupation, and too often prone to waive the exercise of their elective franchise. They point to the recent elections in Western States, and claim the diminished Republican vote as an evidence of the increasing popularity of the present General Administration; and derive from ostensible appearances, encouragement to fresh exertions against the integrity of New-York. They strive to alienate the friends of freedom from each other; and whilst laboring themselves in behalf of an oligarchy which sinks all considerations of party, and blends all shades of opinion into one of devotion to the perpetuity and extension of Slavery, they extol as of the highest importance every party caprice, however absurd, that shall answer the one great purpose of keeping asunder men who agree upon the most vital principles of government. How far hopes and expectations founded upon assumptions such as these, are to be realized, the Republicans of New-York must answer. We call their attention to the subject in the earnest conviction that zeal, untiring activity, and persistent labor, from this time to the closing of the polls, are indispensable to the maintenance of the proud position which New-York holds in the galaxy of Free States.

Of no truth are our political opponents more thoroughly convinced, than of the fact that a submission of National issues to the test of a popular verdict would result, as at the last election, in their overwhelming defeat. Hence their efforts to withdraw the public attention from the progressive inroads of the Slave Power, and to turn it aside to the consideration of questions of far less weight and magnitude. Secure in the possession of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of the General Government, their efforts are now directed to the conquest of the State sovereignties as the only barrier to unlimited jurisdiction. Seizing upon circumstances of unavoidable necessity, they malign and distort the action of our State Legislature, seek to alarm the public mind in regard to questions of domestic policy, for the recurrence of which they are alike responsible, and trust through the traditionary dislike of our citizens to taxation, to secure a triumph in the coming election, which could not be attained by fair and legitimate means.

All reflecting minds concur in regarding the Canals of this State as an inheritance of which she has just cause to be proud. Not an Executive has been found since their construction was commenced, of whatever political faith, who has not proclaimed them as an object worthy of the fostering care of the State; and rich, not only in the revenues which they yield, in the increased valuation of property which they have produced, in the facilities of transportation furnished to our own citizens, but more than all, in the teeming productions poured into the lap of this State from the fruitful West, invigorating our commerce, building up our cities, and adding immeasurably to the wealth of the State at home and its character abroad. So firmly fixed is this conviction of the value of our internal improvements in the minds of our citizens, that no party has yet been found which has dared to make their abandonment, or even curtailment of progress, an article of distinctive faith or experiment. When, therefore, in 1853, the Legislature failed, at its regular session, to make that provision towards a continuance of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, which Gov. SEYMOUR, in his annual message, had recommended, he convoked them in extra session, to compel the adoption of means whereby the end he deemed so necessary should be secured. The constitutional limit of indebtedness had been reached; and no measure short of an amendment of that instrument, whereby $9,000,000 of dollars could be borrowed and applied to the enlargement, was deemed adequate to the emergency. Resolutions to this effect were accordingly reported by a joint Committee, composed of six Democrats and two Whigs; and the constitutional amendment thus initiated was a vowed by a vote of 29 to 1 in the Senate, and with perfect unanimity in the Assembly—thus showing the entire abnegation of *party* considerations in the measure. No less marked in this respect was the vote at the succeeding session, when another Legislature adopted the same resolutions with but a single dissenting vote in each of the legislative branches. In February, 1854, the constitutional amendment was submitted to popular ratification, and resulted in a majority of 125,245 in favor of its adoption. *Thus all parties expressed their concurrence in the policy of an immediate completion of the Enlargement of the Canals.* The money was borrowed and the work prosecuted down to the present time.

At the last session of the Legislature a contingency was presented, as unwelcome as it was unavoidable. It was that of providing means for the completion of the enlargement, now nearly attained. The constitutional limit of borrowing money had been reached; and the alternatives were presented, of abandoning the further prosecution of the work, of reopening the Constitution for further loans, or of resorting to taxation for the means requisite to complete the undertaking upon which so many millions of dollars had been already lavished. The Legislature met the crisis that forced upon it, by the adoption of the last mentioned alternative; and directed the levying of one mill additional to the existing State tax; the proceeds to be applied to a completion of the enlargement. To have abandoned and stopped short in a work in which the State had already embarked its millions, with liabilities for damages under existing contracts to an untold amount, would have been an act of family as reprehensible as it would have been cowardly. To attempt to reopen the Constitution would, aside from the inherent objection to increasing a State debt already swelled beyond the available means for the payment of interest, have imposed a delay of years and the consequent damages for the suspension. Under these circumstances the Legislature adopted the only practicable course, relying upon the patriotism not less than the good sense of their constituency, for the justification of an act of indispensable necessity. And yet for carrying out a measure alike concurred in by all parties, and for which all are equally responsible, it is sought by our opponents to bring odium upon the Republican Party, because, forsooth, it had a majority in the last Legislature! In what other manner would the so-called Democratic Party have met the same crisis, had they been in the ascendancy? How would these same men who now cry out against taxation, falsely attributing it to the result of Republican extravagance, have made the welkin ring, had the Legislature of last Winter failed to meet, in the only practicable way, the exigency which had arisen! No, fellow-citizens; the increase of taxation to which you are to be subjected was in no wise the result of a necessity created by the Republican Party, or of voluntary choice on the part of its representatives. It was a stern necessity, growing out of circumstances beyond their control, and for the creation of which all parties are alike responsible, that impelled them to action. Burthensome to most of you as the imposition may be, it will be found in the end to have been the most economical policy that could be pursued. Had the same means been earlier resorted to, greater economy in the public expenditure would undoubtedly have been secured. But whatever may have been the errors of the past, the Republican Party is in nowise responsible for their occurrence. Placed by your votes in a condition of responsibility, your representatives would have been unworthy of respect and justly amenable to condemnation, had they failed in their duty to the State, in the crisis in which its financial affairs were placed by previous legislative and executive action. For the confidence reposed in your integrity, they deserve your commendation; and that man pays a poor compliment to your intelligence, who endeavors to impress upon you the conviction that your representatives have in this matter either wantonly or wickedly increased the public burdens.

The principles that called the Republican Party into existence, are as important, and we doubt not as dear now to every patriotic heart, as at any preceding moment. That man has studied the history of the past to little purpose, who does not perceive that the struggle between the antagonistic principles of our Government—Freedom and Slavery—must go on until one or the other becomes permanently ascendant. The one relies for its success upon patriotic impulse, and that spirit of justice and humanity which recognizes in every fellow-being the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The other is sustained by a direct pecuniary interest of more than fifteen hundred millions of dollars—by a sleepless vigilance and tyrannous concentration of power, which never falters or hesitates as to the means by which its interests are to be advanced. Between opposing elements thus sustained, it is natural that the contest should be protracted and occasional victories inure to either party. But the ultimate result cannot be doubtful. The increase of population, the diffusion of intelligence, the permanent interests and prosperity of the country, to say nothing of the immutable principles of justice, all point to the ultimate triumph of Freedom, however by fraud or vascillation the period of its ascendency may be postponed. Should the Convention which now assumes to act for the citizens of Kansas in the formation of a Constitution, carry out the obvious designs of its members and those of the General Government, the next session of Congress will witness a desperate struggle to add another Slaveholding member to the Confederacy, despite alike of the dictates of justice and the indignant remonstrances of the Free States. Nothing could so essentially aid this iniquitous measure—nothing could so dampen the courage of our brethren in other States—nothing could so invigorate the action of the weak and wicked doughfaces in office and out—as a victory of the Slave Democracy in the State of New-York. Rejoicing in the financial disasters that have overtaken the commercial and manufacturing interests of the North, there would come up a louder, deeper, more exultant shout of triumph, should New-York fall from her proud position, and trail her banners in the dust before the allies and upholders of Slavery extension. New-York, no longer governed by her own laws, which declare that no man shall be held in bondage within her borders, would be regarded as a subjugated province, fitly to be governed by such rules as the Executive and Judicial authorities at Washington may see fit to prescribe. No, fellow-citizens; this must not be. You owe it to yourselves, you owe it to your brethren in other States, you owe it to the character of your country abroad, you owe it to the principles of truth, justice and humanity, to avert a result so disastrous. A ticket composed of pure and unexceptionable men, experienced in public affairs and true to the Constitution, has been nominated for your support. In their hands the interests of the State, financially and politically, will be safe, and its means so applied as to secure a speedy relief from existing burdens. *The few days that intervene between this and the election should be devoted to instant organization.* Leave no means unemployed to bring every Republican voter to the polls; and with an exertion at all commensurate with the magnitude of the interests involved, you may count upon a victory that shall be brilliant in its accomplishments, and worthy the character of our State.

E. D. MORGAN,
JAMES W. NYE,
E. F. MANIERE,
JOHN G. FLOYD,
A. P. STANTON,
LEWIS C. FLATT,
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
JAS. M FORSYTH,
CHAS. L. BEEBE,
EDWARD DODD,
WM. A. WHEELER,
HENRY CHURCHILL,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
J. J. BRIGGS,
C. LITTLEFIELD,
J. B. WILLIAMS,
B. F. BRUCE,
A. S. DIVEN,
JAMES C. SMITH,
ALFRED ELY,
DUVAL RANSOM,
E. G. SPAULDING,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER,
A. L. UPHAM,
Republican State Committee.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Oct. 23.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 258 to 261, 263 to 265, 267 to 274. *Part II.*—Nos. 276 to 285, 287 to 302, 254.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1544½, 1200, 308, 1123, 2066, 956, 1404, 631, 1015, 2216, 2090, 901, 2212, 1193, 1194, 844, 2214, 1210, 1902, 302, 1730, 1411, 218. *Part II.*—Nos. 1161, 1548, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1675, 1676 to 1680, 1682, 1683.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 75, 85, 144, 220, 242.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 399, 569, 500, 255, 544, 545, 206, 387, 395, 633, 367, 501, 553, 340, 636, 638, 639, 640, 642, 643, 644, 645, 647, 648, 650, 651, 653, 655, 656, 657, 660

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 23.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

Albert S. James vs. *Geo. W. Stillwell.*—Ordered that the amended complaint, so called, be set aside as irregular, and that the defendant have twenty days from this date to answer the complaint as originally served.

Elizabeth Fuller vs. *Adam W. Turnbull, Jr., and wife.*—There is an implied power of sale in the will. No person being named to execute it, the Executors take by like implication. The statute makes a trust power peremptory unless (which this is not) it be in express terms discretionary. A sale must therefore take place, unless both the beneficiaries waive it and prefer to hold in common. Order accordingly.

Joseph Hodie impleaded, &c., vs. *Reuben Gurnee.*—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Ogen Howell vs. *A. A. Fuller.*—A reply to a sworn answer must itself be verified also (Code, section 156.) This reply is not verified, and must, on that ground, be stricken out as irregular.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Paul Spofford vs. *A. M. Hotch.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, without costs.

Sarah Fitch, &c., vs. *John W. McGill, &c.*—If plaintiffs' exception is insisted on, the accounts must be sent to the same or another referee, or parties and witnesses be examined before the Court.

In the matter of the Empire City Bank.—Order confirming referee's report as amended, settled.

Thomas Saunders vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—In this case (reported on Wednesday) the Jury disagreed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

H. O. Brewer vs. *J. G. Meyer et al.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $5 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

The case of George E. Parmelee, the merchant who robbed his fellow merchants, Messrs. Dibble & Co., in Warren-street, of about $35,000 worth of goods, by means of a rope ladder, was not called on yesterday, according to announcement. Parmelee is to be tried, it seems, as a witness in a criminal suit somehow connected with the business.

James Smith, on the evening of Oct. 7, attempted to pass a forged $3 bill on the Hudson County Bank, New-Jersey, at the oyster saloon of J. W. Showler, No. 643 Broadway. Smith's conduct was suspicious, and Showler concluded to give Smith into the custody of officer Bull. Officer Bull searched Smith and found twenty-seven bills of the same bank and denomination concealed about his person. Bull accordingly took Smith into safe keeping, and yesterday Smith pleaded guilty. The friends of Smith will address letters to him to the care of the Keeper of the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the ensuing five years.

Charles Lewis, a very genteel youth, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Appearances are distrustful. Lewis, though respectably connected, and only 17 years old, was previously twice convicted of grand larceny in this Court. On the first occasion, the Recorder mercifully suspended judgment, with a fair warning that punishment would follow the next offence. Lewis heeded not the warning, and being convicted on the next offence was sentenced to two years and six months at Sing Sing. The adroit youth managed to escape from the officers, who were conveying him to that place of atonement and hard labor. He was missing for a long time, but was arrested the other day, in the commission of the old offence, and yesterday appeared a third time before the Recorder, He wept a great deal, and the Recorder was lenient—talked about Lewis becoming eventually a respectable member of society, and so forth, and sentenced him to two years' additional imprisonment after the term for which he was sentenced before his escape was entered out. Lewis had all the appearance of a young gentleman, and everybody present was surprised that so young and genteel a boy could be so addicted to crime.

Peter Rebenhall was tried for receiving stolen goods. He was defended by Mr. Blankman and convicted.

MARINE COURT.

Before A. A. Thompson and Jury.

Robert M. Weed vs. *Charles F. Henningsen.*—This was an action for mourning goods, consisting of bonnets, silk robes, silk and other dresses, collars, gloves, &c., sold to the wife of the defendant. The defendant's answer sets up merely a general denial.

The plaintiff's clerk testified to the sale and delivery and character of the goods, and the defendant's style of living. That his wife had boarded at the New-York Hotel and other houses of high standing, and lived rather extravagantly. That the wife purchased the goods, and they were charged to her. Counsel for defendant contended that the credit was given to the wife and not to the husband, and she only could be sued. The Court instructed the Jury that the wife was considered in law the agent of the husband, and that if the goods were suitable to the condition of the wife in her relations to society, they were necessaries and the husband was liable. Without leaving their seats, the Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for full amount and interest, amounting to $102 01.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 22.

Before Justices Osborn and Flandreau.

Madeline Anherst charged her husband, Jacob, with having violently beaten her; besides which, according to the summons, it was his "constant habit," and "without any justification." After the complaint had been substantiated, the prisoner was discharged at request of the witness.

Catharine Nagle made the same complaint against her husband, Dennis, who, upon hearing, was discharged at her request.

Jacob Stone, No. 443 Pearl-street, charged with stealing a piece of calico, value $1, was found guilty and sentenced to confinement in the City Prison for six months.

John M. Whever, charged with abstracting a cloth overcoat, upon the evidence of Lewis Wolf, who saw him steal it, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Wm. McGlinn was charged with assailing his wife, Anne, and "blacking her eyes." The case was heard and the prisoner discharged at request of complainant—a frequent termination of these cases.

Joseph Parker was brought up for having assaulted Wm. P. Quin, choking him and attempting to strike him. Sentence suspended.

Michael Cound was charged by Bridget, his wife, with having beaten her. Discharged, as in other instances, at request of complainant.

Theodore Alderman was charged with stealing a pair of boots from John Danishe. Alderman admitted the theft and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Delaney, charged with an assault upon George W. Young, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

James McMann was charged on the oath of Martin Fischer of the Sixteenth Ward Police with having seized him and bitten deponent's thumb while in discharge of his duty as an officer. This is one of those bad boys in the Sixteenth Ward who has been arrested several times. The officer had arrested somebody else, and this young rowdy attempted to rescue him. Guilty; six months at the Penitentiary.

Peter Surman was charged by Barbara Wagner with beating her with his fist. Discharged in absence of witnesses.

William Powell, charged on the deposition of Thomas Rutter, with having stolen a quantity of leaden pipe, value $6, was discharged, no witness appearing.

Patrick Demsey, charged with stealing a pair of boots, and admitting the soft impeachment, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

Peter Canfield was charged by his wife Ellen with having "beaten her with a stone, injuring her in a shameful manner." The cruel assault was fairly substantiated and the brute was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. In this case the wife did not attempt like others to beg him off. It came out in evidence that Peter had sold the bed to buy rum.

Madame Kohler *alias* Susan Bugnart, *alias* somebody else, was charged by James Lanigan, a policeman of sixth patrol, with keeping a house for common prostitutes at No. 24 Elm-street. The accused was dressed in dark clothes, and rather a respectable looking woman. She pleaded that she was about to vacate the premises, upon which sentence was suspended.

William King, a colored boy about 18 years of age, was charged on the deposition of Charles Oxford, of No. 104 Goerck-street, with having stolen a black mare, a set of harness and a wagon, worth in all $225, the property being found in his possession when offering it for sale. The charge was made out and the prisoner sent to the House of Refuge.

John Murphy was charged with having beaten John King "shamefully." He was declared guilty, but at the forgiving suggestion of the complainant, sentence was suspended.

John Barlow *alias* Smith and other false names, was charged by Charles Birdsall, No. 24 Cortlandt-street, with stealing a quantity of black cravats, value $17. He was brought up for trial a few weeks ago and found guilty. At the earnest solicitation of his father, who promised to take him to Illinois where he (the father resided, and also at the solicitation of Mr. Leale, the agent of the Prison Association, judgment was suspended. Since that time he has been repeatedly arrested on various and similar charges, and two days ago was recommitted by Justice CONNOLLY for petit larceny. He was called up to-day on the above old charge, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. The Justice will forward the late charge to the Grand Jury, and have him tried for the second offence which will justify the Court in sending him to the State Prison.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, of No. 151 Worth-street, was charged by Lewis M. Pease, No. 155 Worth-street, with keeping a disorderly house, or more specific calling, a "resort for tipplers, drunkards, prostitutes and thieves." So severe and unmistakable an imputation upon the respectability of her domicile being substantiated, Ellen was sent to the Penitentiary for two months, the magistrate expressing it as their decided opinion that "such" places "ought to be put down."

Patrick Conklin, charged by Jeremiah Buckley with a common assault, was discharged at request of complainant.

Several other cases of assault were adjudicated with the same result.

Thomas Gilleu, found guilty of assault upon Chas. Watkins, the Court were lenient with him and fined him $5, under circumstances relating to the dependence of his family upon him and his previous good character.

Thomas Hobbs was charged with stealing three shipboards, value $20, and Thomas J. Lilly saw him do it and take them away in a cart from the lawful possession and premises of John H. Hardie, of No. 126 Water-street. Mr. Lilly hails from No. 43 Wall-street, the telegraph office. Thomas was set at liberty, inasmuch as there were no witnesses in appearance.

Charles Held was held upon the oath of James Bradley, a policeman, for selling intoxicating liquors at No. 31 Bowery, on Sunday last, "against the form of the statute in such case made and provided." The prisoner waived a trial by jury, and demanded trial at Special Sessions. The case was dismissed this morning from the Court, a suit having been entered for the recovery of a penalty of $50 for the same offence.

John Levine was charged by Adolphus Leppman, of No. 96 Eldridge-street, with having assaulted him; that he "took deponent by the beard in a violent manner." It was a dispute between parties as to the right of possession of premises. The accused was acquitted.

Several other cases of common assault were discharged in absence of witnesses.

The calendar for Special Sessions for this day was 28 prison cases and 26 bail cases.

A case of violation of the law under the Corporation Ordinances, for interfering with the Health Warden in the execution of his office when acting under the direction of the City Inspector, was adjourned to the 29th inst. The accused, Alpheus R. Turner, of Thirty-seventh-street, N. R., resisted the removal of dead hogs from his premises. A material witness for the defence was absent, and for that reason the magistrates ordered the case to stand over.

After hearing a few other cases the Court rose, adjourning to next day at 9.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Oct. 22, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, yet steady. Pearls, $6; Pots, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in limited demand at former prices. Java, 16½ c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 11½c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@10c., cash; and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Owing to the scarcity of this commodity the current movements are insignificant, and prices are unsettled. Middling Uplands are quoted nominally at from 11¾c.@12c., and other grades at proportionate rates, cash. ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, of this morning, says: "Business at wholesale being very light, resort has been had very generally to retail sales at a reduction below wholesale prices for *cash*. Credits are now refused, and business is contracted to a cash basis. On these terms few goods are sold. At auction nothing can be done. Large quantities of imported goods are being returned to Europe. The resort to renewals of notes and general extensions is become an epidemic. Transactions of this kind have taken place in private. Bank officers inform us that most of their bills receivable as they fall due are met by renewals and re-discounts, and could not otherwise be paid. There is a general disposition on the part of the creditors to ease their debtors, whom it is not their interest to let go down if possible. The quantity of goods on hand is very large, and unsalable on the present terms. Some expectations are entertained that the domestic exchange will improve in time to admit of a late trade before the Winter sets in."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and rather firmer. Sales 11,800 bbls.:

Superfine State	$4 65@ 4 75
Extra State	4 90@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 4 75
Superfine Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Fancy Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90@ 5 50
Extra Ohio	5 15@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40@ 8 25

Canadian appears in better demand at higher prices; sales 1 500 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 75 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is plenty and heavy. Sales, 1,350 bbls. good mixed to choice extra, at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and unsold at $3 50@4 62½ ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is abundant and in demand at $3 25 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat opened briskly at advanced prices, but closed tamely and languidly; Sales; 59,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Western at $1 25; Red do. at $1 06@$1 07; prime to very choice White Southern at $1 45@$1 60; and fair to very choice Red Southern at $1 22½@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Sales: 29,000 bushels at 70c. @71½c. for mixed Western, delivered, ₱ bushel. Towards the close it was not difficult to buy at our lowest quotation. Rye and Barley are unchanged. 700 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand and are worth 48c.@50c. for Western; 48c.@48c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey; and 34c.@39c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 19.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	1,682	2,850
Wheat, bushels	63,431	107,650
Corn, bushels	10,003	31,612
Oats, bushels	10,040	

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation to Oct. 19:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	211,174	6,359,773	5,942,099	862,177

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Total	109,460	6,178,223	6,655,844	298,714

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	475	50
Wheat, bushels	22,726	95,666
Corn, bushels	22,704	4,000
Barley, bushels	4,822	
Oats, bushels	19,421	16,700

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 20.

	Receipts.*	Shipments
Flour, barrels	——	2,375
Wheat, bushels	——	9,526
Corn, bushels	——	25,535

* Owing to the severe storm there were no receipts by lake.

Troy Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 21.

Commencing with Sunday last, there has been a great revival of business at the Canal Collector's office at West Troy, on account of the arrival of boats from the West. On that day there were fifty arrivals from the West, a larger number than had arrived during the entire ten days previous. They were mostly loaded with produce. On Monday and yesterday the increase of arrivals from the West continued.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the private packages of the Associated Press by great exertion were forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, *vid* New-Haven, and reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning. The regular mail-bags, however, were not forwarded until 5½ o'clock, but will reach here in time for distribution this forenoon. We find nothing of special importance in our files not alluded to in the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax.

The screw steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., and the United States Mail steamship *North Star*, from Southampton on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by both these arrivals have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Halifax. Sundry selections from European journals on current topics, and a letter from our London correspondent on the report of the Hudson's Bay Parliamentary Committee, will be found in another part of this morning's issue, and will be read with interest.

The steamer *St. Louis*, Capt. WM. L. HUDSON, sailed for Aspinwall yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., with about 500 passengers for California, including 200 United States troops in command of Major SCOTT. Capt. SYLVESTER M. SPENCER and Admiral VALLE RUSTRA, of the Peruvian Navy, were among the passengers. As usual, there was a good proportion of women and children.

The country Banks of the State of New-York held a Convention at Syracuse yesterday, which was attended by thirty-six delegates, to consider and agree upon some course of action for their mutual protection in the present unsettled state of financial affairs. The main object of the meeting was to adopt measures for the establishment of a redemption agency, or clearing-house, in this City, which, it is alleged, will save about three-fourths of the present tax on the country circulation, and prevent the bills being crowded upon the banks, after the resumption of specie payments, in ruinous amounts. A resolution for the furtherance of this object was adopted and a Committee appointed to carry it into effect. A resolution was also adopted to facilitate the forwarding of produce from the West. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The General Produce Markets yesterday opened vigorously and buoyantly for Breadstuffs. Flour slightly advanced and Wheat was dearer. The improved prices, however, brought out more eager sellers,—and towards the close the tendency was in favor of buyers. Corn was pretty freely offered, and though a fair inquiry prevailed, Mixed Western finally declined to about 70c. ℔ bushel, delivered. Provisions were quite dull, and prices were generally lower and somewhat nominal for the leading articles. Sugars attracted considerable attention and were held with increased confidence. The unusual scarcity of Cotton prevented any important movement. Freights were doing better.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday. The earlier portion of the session was spent in a contest over the mode of appointing policemen and poll-clerks to each of the polling places in New-York and Brooklyn on the 3d of November next, the day of the election. A resolution was passed empowering the Committee on appointments to submit to the Board the names of such policemen as they might deem best fitted to act as patrols in the polling districts. The nomination of poll-clerks was referred to a select Committee which is to be appointed to-day. The closing proceedings, however, possessed an importance which, singular as has been the conduct of the affairs of the Board heretofore, has fairly cast every other odd thing of theirs in the shade. Mayor WOOD—who stated that he acted from a sincere desire to enable the Board to go on in the discharge of its duties, without regard to party interests or demands—nominated Mr. SIMEON DRAPER to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by his (Mr. DRAPER's) own resignation, and Mr. D. was elected unanimously. The announcement of the result was received with a burst of cheering. It would be very easy, without doubt, to attribute this proceeding of the Mayor to some secret motive less creditable to his sincerity than his sagacity. The act, however, will vindicate itself to the public as eminently creditable to the Mayor and conducive to the public welfare. We trust the appointment, thus honorably conferred with regard to party relations, will be accepted in an equally independent spirit.

In the Board of Aldermen a message was received from the Mayor favoring the employment of a large number of men on City Improvements during the Winter, and recommending the Comptroller to purchase 50,000 barrels of flour and a proportionate amount of corn meal and potatoes. The employed to receive 25 per cent. in cash and the rest in provisions at cost price. The report raising $250,000 Central Park Stock was adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the report of the Special Committee on the state of the Comptroller's department, was presented and ordered to be printed on the minutes. A message was recived from the Mayor, which was characterized by the minority as intended only for political effect, and ordered to be reported by a Committee previous to the 1st of November. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in a motion for the reorganization of the Departments, especially in the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. Several bills were read a third time. They were of no great public interest. The Harlem gas bill was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

JAMES RODGERS, the perpetrator of the Tenth-avenue murder, who was arrested on Wednesday at Woodbridge, New-Jersey, was yesterday brought to this City. He does not confess committing the murder, but says he was intoxicated on the night thereof, and has no recollection what he did. The three boys implicated in the murder—RODGERS, CUNNINGHAM, and MCGIVNEY—are locked up in the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and will probably be brought up for examination to-day.

A noted burglar named "BILL VALENTINE" was arrested yesterday and sent to Newburg to be tried for a recent burglary committed in that city. The prisoner belonged to the gang arrested a few weeks since for a burglary at New-London, Conn. The same persons are supposed to have committed the recent burglaries at Yonkers and Sing-Sing. VALENTINE has already served a part of a term in State Prison.

A burglary was committed a few nights since at Germantown, Morris County, New-Jersey, on the store of JAMES WELSH, Jr., and $350 worth of goods stolen. It is expected that the burglars belong to this City. Mr. WELSH laid the case yesterday before Deputy Superintendant CARPENTER, and he dispatched two officers to look up the burglars.

An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad was held last evening, at which a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the proposed loan. Three hundred thousand dollars was subscribed in behalf of the foreign bondholders by Mr. WILLIAMS.

C. C. NOTT, Esq., of the Fifth Ward, President of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, was nominated last evening for State Senator, from the Fourth District, by the American Convention.

The facts connected with the finding, on Monday morning, of the dead body of a female in Prospect-street, Jersey City, were made public yesterday. The body was discovered by a gentleman early in the morning; it was afterwards removed, and no clue to it could be found. Certain parties are suspected of having murdered her.

Mayor Wood's Message Concerning the City Poor.

Mayor WOOD sent in to the Common Council last evening a document which will command attention. It relates to the prospects of famine among the City Poor during the coming Winter, and calls upon the City Authorities to take measures to prevent riot and bloodshed by alleviating the misery from which these may be expected to spring. Such a recommendation is eminently proper and should receive the careful consideration of those to whom it is addressed. That we are in danger of riots during the coming Winter is undeniable. With thirty or forty thousand laborers out of employment, it is impossible that there should not be some distress;—and with such exhortations from the Chief Executive officer of the City as Mayor WOOD puts forth in this message, it would be strange indeed if some among them should not resort to violence when it seems to be, not only to save them from starvation, but in redress of wrongs which the Mayor assures them they have sustained at the hands of the rich. "Truly may it be said," says Mayor WOOD, "that in New-York *those who produce everything, get nothing,—and those who produce nothing, get everything. They labor without income, whilst surrounded by thousands living in affluence and splendor who have income without labor.* But now even this resource, with its poor pittance, is to be taken from them." Such language as this can have but one meaning and one purpose. Its tendency is to arouse the hostility of the poor against the rich, and to exasperate their sufferings by adding to them the sense of wrong. Mayor WOOD may not consciously design or desire to bring about the outrages and scenes of violence to which his language points. He may have no worse motive (if a worse motive can be conceived) than to secure the votes of the laboring poor, by making himself the champion of their pretended wrongs. It is strictly in keeping with his whole career thus to make the calamities of others the means of his own advancement. We have no objection to this, if the means by which he does it involve no serious injury to great public interests. Mayor WOOD is entitled to all the popularity he can earn by measures of relief to any portion of our population; and we could forgive any amount of selfishness if it should be found to promote the public good. But in denouncing the rich and arousing against them the hostility of the poor, he is simply plunging both into a common ruin. We believe that there is too much good sense in the great mass of our laboring population, to permit them to be misled by such attempts.

Mayor WOOD is unquestionably right in calling upon the Common Council to push forward all the great public work which must be done, and which will give employment to laborers of every class and grade. This is no time to stop great enterprises of public utility. Neither the City, the State nor the General Government should discontinue any of the works which they have commenced. On the contrary, they should at once use all the power conferred upon them by law to give employment to labor in every department. There has never been a time when such employment was so greatly needed. Without it thousands and scores of thousands must suffer the pangs of hunger and of want. In the Old World Governments *invent* work for the exclusive purpose of employing the poor. Streets are opened where they are required only for ornament;—public grounds are embellished: immense buildings are erected, and everything is done which ingenuity can devise to keep up a supply of work and of wages to those who depend upon them for their daily bread. A popular Government should not be behind the monarchies and empires of Europe in care for the people, especially in times of distress like the present. Whatever work is to be done and paid for, should be done and paid for *now*. It will be infinitely more useful than at any other time.

It has been announced, though not upon any reliable authority, that, in consequence of the scarcity of money the Federal Government is about to suspend all work upon the Custom Houses, Post-Office buildings, steam frigates, &c., &c., authorized by law in various sections of the country. We trust the report is erroneous. It would be shameful for the Government thus needlessly to aggravate and add to the distress which already presses upon the people. It ought to pursue precisely the opposite policy. Every work authorized by law should at once be undertaken. Every national vessel directed to be built should be commenced at once. Every Custom-House and other public building for which appropriations have been made, should be immediately begun. And the same course should be adopted by the City. The work upon the Central Park should be at once resumed. Every man who can be employed to any advantage upon it, should instantly be set to work. The new Reservoir should at once be commenced. The new Arsenal, the new City Hall, the docks, station-houses, engine-houses, buildings and undertakings of every kind which the City needs should be entered upon immediately. This is the duty of the City authorities, and it is one which we hope will not be neglected.

Mayor WOOD recommends that the Government go still further, and purchase 50,000 barrels of flour, with corresponding quantities of other provisions, to be sold to the poor at cost prices, in payment of their labor, and that City scrip be issued with which to make these purchases. There are many and very serious objections to such a policy. The poor are entitled to payment *in cash* for their labor, and should not be compelled to take anything else. If the City, moreover, thus enters into the business of selling provisions to its own population, it must ruin the private business of the thousands and tens of thousands who now earn a livelihood in that way. By thus destroying the business of the retail provision dealer, the City would reduce *that* class of our people to poverty and destitution, for the sake of feeding another. The corner groceries now live by selling flour, corn, potatoes, sugar, teas, &c. &c., to the laboring portion of our population. They must starve if the City deprives them of their business. But if the City will pay the laborer in money, he can buy his own provisions, and at the same time afford the man who sells them means of living. If the City cannot obtain money, and must issue scrip, let this scrip be made *receivable in payment of taxes*, and it would speedily acquire a currency which would for all practical purposes make it equal to money. But there can be no need of such a resort. Let the City only prosecute with energy and vigor all the public works which it has the right to undertake, and it will have done all that is within its power, and all that will be required, to relieve the distress with which our laboring classes are menaced during the coming Winter.

Our City Finances—The way accounts are kept.

In another part of this morning's TIMES will be found the report of the Special Committee appointed some time since by the Common Council, to examine the public accounts and the books of the Finance Department of the City. It is brief and imperfect,—pretending to do nothing more than glance at the general condition of our finances, and asking power to make the inquiry more protracted and complete. Enough, however, is stated in this document to show that the financial department of our City government has been managed with the grossest carelessness, and that every opportunity has been offered by those whose duty it was to render such proceedings impossible, for the robbery of the Public Treasury to the amount of thousands and millions of dollars. That such robberies have been committed, the Report does not show,—but it says enough upon this subject to render imperative the closest and most careful scrutiny.

The department in which the investigation was mainly conducted, was that of the Comptroller. For lack of room, and for want of clerks, the Committee state, *no reliable accounts of the City finances are kept in this Department.* This is a most extraordinary statement, but it seems to be borne out by the details embodied in the Committee's report. Discrepancies are found in the accounts of different bureaus, and some of the most important of the City accounts do not seem to be balanced, or even entered, on the books. The Comptroller's late report, on the statements of the Stock Clerk, gives the indebtedness of the City for which stock has been issued at something less than seventeen millions of dollars;—the ledger shows it to be $25,764 more. The revenue and assessment bonds, as shown by the Comptroller's report, amount to over five millions;—the books show them to be $197,000 less. Charges to the amount of $136,121 stand upon the books against parties who have been collectors of the public moneys, the charge against one person amounting to $57,481, and that against another to $37,438; whether these accounts have ever been settled or not, or where are the bonds given as sureties for them, the books of the Department do not show. Indeed it is stated that for some years past no book, register or written memorandum of any kind, has been kept in the Comptroller's office, containing a record of the surety bonds held by the City as security for the faithful discharge of public duties!

According to the books in the Comptroller's office the amount of taxes remaining due and unpaid on the 1st of January last was $2,836,670. Mr. HART, the Receiver of taxes, stands charged with $88,139,—and his successor, Mr. HOWARD, with $2,128,643. No such sums are due from these parties, as is shown by the fact that in the Tax Commissioner's office their accounts are properly balanced. But this does not appear, as it should do, upon the books in the Comptroller's office.

The books show outstanding assessments for various purposes, to the amount of $4,757,959,—which have not yet been wholly collected, assessment bonds having been issued to anticipate their collection. But the books show that the bonds issued exceed this amount by $280,305. How large a portion of these assessments have been collected, no examination has yet been made to ascertain. There is no reasonable doubt, however, that much of it has been collected and that vouchers therefor are on file in the Department; but as the appropriation was insufficient to pay for the services of a book-keeper, no inquiry was made in this direction.

Upon the facts which are thus set forth, the Committee present the following rather startling picture of the condition of our City finances:

"The vast sums due to the City by defaulting officers, unpaid taxes and assessments, is sufficient to strike terror and alarm among our citizens. It indicates a carelessness in the keeping of the accounts, and the collection of the same, truly deplorable. The total amount of claims against sundry collectors and others, as shown in the foregoing part of this report,

Amount to	$136,121 42
Unpaid Taxes	2,836,670 27
Assessments unpaid	4,757,959 01
Amounting altogether to the enormous sum of	$7,730,750 70

Of this amount considerable will be collected. But who believes that, under the present management of our financial affairs, this amount will be materially reduced?"

We cannot find in the report of the Committee any sufficient warrant for setting down these enormous sums as lost to the City by defalcations. According to their own showing other City offices prove that some of them have been duly paid into the City Treasury: and there is reason to believe that a further inquiry would show that nearly or quite the whole had been thus received. The point really established by the Committee is that *the books in the Comptroller's Department do not show it.* In spite of all the loose and imperfect book-keeping in that office, the City may, nevertheless, not have lost a single dollar. It is not necessary, therefore, for the public to fly into a paroxysm of alarm and indignation over alleged robberies and defalcations to the amount of *six or seven millions*, on the strength of anything contained in this report;—though we confess that errors of this kind, in regard to our City finances, always give color of warrant for the strongest and the worst suspicions as to what has become of the City funds.

But the Report contains enough to show that it ought to contain a great deal more. The Committee should make the inquiry thorough and complete. They should follow up the clues they have discovered, and ascertain, decisively and reliably, whether any of the public money has been actually lost to the City Treasury. We trust the Common Council will lose no time in directing them thus to prosecute the investigation they have commenced.

Aid to the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In view of the prospective suffering among the poorer classes during the approaching Winter, a great deal would be done toward the alleviation of their distress by many who are ignorant of the *manner* in which they could best offer their aid. No wise man will wish to countenance street-beggars. I have more clothing than I require, and intend to reduce my personal wardrobe to simply so much as is necessary to my personal comfort. What shall I do with that portion which I am willing to give for charity's sake? Are there societies to receive and distribute such gifts? If so, where are they, and why do they not make themselves more publicly and generally known? Thousands, with myself, would gladly respond to any legitimate call for RAIMENT.

We can assure our correspondent that there are many societies which will make most excellent use of the cast-off clothing, no matter how worn and worthless it may seem to be, which he may see fit to spare for such a purpose. *The Children's Aid Society*, of which Mr. C. L. BRACE is Secretary and whose office is in the Mercantile Library building in Astor Place, may safely be entrusted with donations of this kind to any extent. The Association for improving the condition of the poor we presume will also gladly receive anything of the kind, though we hear as yet but little of its organized operations for the Winter. We take it for granted that the public-spirited gentlemen whose labors in this good cause have been so effective hitherto, will not relax their efforts now that they are becoming so much more important than ever before.

We commend the example of our correspondent to general imitation. We trust that all who have cast-off clothing which they can spare, will take some pains to see that it is so bestowed as to relieve something of the distress which, before the approaching Winter is over, will wring the heart of this great City with suffering or with sympathy. Let them not be in haste to get rid of it:—it will be needed by-and-by more than it is at present, and there will be plenty of persons to see that it is properly bestowed.

ELECTIONEERING CLAP-TRAP.—It would be simply amusing, if it were not also melancholy, to read the preposterous representations made by the party press for the purpose of influencing votes at the coming election. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* fires up in the work of the canvass to a degree which, in contrast with the stagnation which prevails all around it, is really exciting. It reprints, from the TIMES, a portion of the letter of the Auditor of the Canal Department upon the condition of our State finances,—and thus proceeds to "improve" the occasion:

Thus we have, *as the fruits of the debt policy, and of the Seward system of public works:*

Large falling off of Canal tolls.

About $350,000 premium loans locked up in suspended banks.

About $500,000 protested drafts, drawn by contractors, discounted in banks, which the State is unable to pay.

Suspension of public works.

Three millions of Canal money in banks, of which $2,500,000 is unavailable.

Taxation to meet the interest of debt in 1858, amounting to $700,000.

The *Atlas* must count very largely upon the simplicity of those to whom its appeals are addressed, when it hopes to decide their votes by such representations as these. How the falling off in canal tolls, which is due just now to the lack of money to bring produce forward;—or the inability of the banks to refund their loans or pay contractors' drafts,—which is due to the prevailing panic:—or the exhaustion of the money which the Constitution authorizes the State to borrow for the public works,—can justly be traced to what is styled "the Seward system," it would puzzle a man of only ordinary judgment to discover. And it is even more difficult to see how the "imposition of *a tax*," the object of which is to *avoid* debt, by paying as work is done, can form part of the "debt policy," which the *Atlas* deprecates and denounces with so much vehemence.

We do do not know how it may be with the people for whom the *Atlas* is written;—but it seems to us that for the public at large the time for such absurd and preposterous attempts to create a political panic has well nigh passed. They deceive very few while they disgust a great many.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.—At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, the vacancy was filled by the election of SIMEON DRAPER, the motion being made by Mayor WOOD and receiving the unanimous vote of the Board. This action will effectually remove the paralysis which has afflicted the Board for some months past,—and will enable the Commissioners, if they are so disposed, to give the City what it very greatly needs, a full, well-disciplined and effective Police.

The present force, so far as it goes, is made up of better materials and is more efficient than the City has ever before possessed. No one who saw them on parade the other day, and who witnessed the readiness and regularity of their evolutions, can doubt that they have been well-trained, and that as the beginning of a new organization they are all that can be expected or desired. If the Board will now go forward and fill up the force, setting aside all partisan considerations and with exclusive regard for the public good, they will confer an immense benefit upon the City.

We trust Mr. DRAPER will not hesitate to accept the place to which he has thus been elected. Whatever may have been the reasons which prompted him to resign, they must be deprived of weight by the circumstances of his present election. He was in the Board before as a partisan politician—bound by party relations and obligations to a line of conduct which his own judgment may not always have approved. He will enter it now entirely free from all trammels of this sort, independent of political parties, and perfectly free to act in all things, upon his own convictions of what is demanded by the public good. He has been released from all obligations to the Republican Party by the action of its own Committees, and he has never been, either in sentiment or position, under any obligation to any other. He will go back a *free man*, and can, if he chooses, control the action of the Board so far as may be necessary to make it vigorous and conducive to the public good. We hope he will at once resume his seat.

DANISH CONSUL-GENERAL.—We understand that M. DE RAASLOFF has been appointed *chargé d'affaires* and Consul-General for Denmark in the United States. He has resided in this country for several years past, and has become widely known as a gentleman of high character and marked ability. Originally connected with the Danish army, he became known by sundry important improvements in the firearms used, and also, at a subsequent date, by a book recording the result of observations made in Algeria during a service of seven years in the French Army. He wrote a series of very able papers upon the Sound Dues question some months since, which were published first in the columns of the TIMES, and afterwards in a pamphlet, and which discussed that subject much more ably than any other publication upon it. Mr. RAASLOFF has the grant from his Government of the right to construct a submarine Telegraph to connect the several islands of her West India possessions, and is now engaged in the prosecution of that work. He is expected to arrive here during the month of November.

LITERARY.—HARPER'S *Magazine* for November has been issued, and is one of the best numbers ever published. It is announced that in the December number will be commenced THACKERAY'S new novel entitled *The Virginians*. The Esmonds make their appearance in the first number, from which something of the general tone of the new work may be inferred. The HARPERS announce that their suspension will not in the least interfere with the regular publication of the *Magazine* and the *Weekly*. Both will be continued as hitherto.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. MARSHALL is indefatigable in his efforts to secure the best patronage of the public. In spite of Hard Times, (not so hard here as elsewhere,) he goes on bringing out novelties in rapid succession, as if nothing were the matter with the monetary machinery of our blessed country. And, it must be remembered, that a novelty in the Ballet world is a luxury of price which tempts none but the boldest and most wealthy. Last night a grand fairy spectacle, called "Il Cavallo D'Oro," or "The Golden Horse," was played for the first time. It is, like all the pieces played by this troupe, from the pen of Signor RONZANI, and although the story is not so clear, pantomimically, as in "Faust," and "Le Gamin de Paris," it is better adapted for scenic purposes, and allows of a more liberal introduction of dances. For the details of the plot we refer the reader to the published book, and advise him on all occasions to procure this highly-necessary little volume. It is not merely that it guides your eye to the meaning of what is going on, but because it has solid merits of its own, which ought to be recognized. Mr. RONZANI's pen overflows with romantic fervor and luscious imagery; he exhales sentiment, and dissolves priceless pearls even in the details or small beer of his literary efforts. By all means buy a book, and learn how the heroine of the "Golden Horse" is afflicted with "a dewy brightness in her fond eye," and "a slight tremor in her snow-white hand," and many other things impossible to mention in these degenerate columns.

The argument of the "Golden Horse" is taken from the old story of the loves of Bertha and Buvie—and from the adventures of the Prince Glenalvan—far-famed in Scottish romance. The ballet is divided into three acts and four scenes—the fourth being purely supplemental and for Terpsichorean purposes only. The scenery is mostly new, and superior to what we have yet had, arising probably from the circumstances that the artist had a greater scope for his imaginative talent, and that there is a natural affinity between a paint pot and fairy land. Some exceedingly charming effects are directly traceable to Mr. HEISTER—the very competent artist of the establishment; in many instances, however, he is hugely assisted by Mr. RONZANI, whose feeling for color (if we may so term it) is remarkable. He finds his opportunities in the costuming of the dancers, and in placing the latter so judiciously in contrast with the scene that the effect impresses the eye in the most agreeable manner. This matter is most important, but it seldom receives a fair share of attention. Mr. RONZANI's taste and conscientiousness are beyond reproach, and are manifested not only in costuming but in arranging the dances themselves.

Mlle. LAMOUREUX improves rapidly on acquaintance, and we think is destined to create a sensation. Her beauty and executive talent would justify it. Unquestionably, she is the most accomplished *danseuse* we have ever had in this country. Most of our Terpsichorean favorites have been third or fourth rate, and have depended on one or two little things which they could do neatly for their popularity. Mlle. LAMOUREUX belongs to the first class, and can do a dozen things better than they have ever been done before. Her dancing last night was deliciously graceful and bewilderingly learned, full of mysterious, ærial suspensions and that sort of thing. She was assisted in the best possible manner by Signor BARATTI, who is a wonderful artist, utterly free from any weak principles of human gravitation.

The ballet is acted well throughout, and is the best spectacle piece in which the members of the Ronzani troop have yet appeared. It obtained a very hearty success, and in every way deserved it. The principal artists were called out frequently during the performance and on the fall of the curtain.

CONCERT.—THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS, assisted by Mlle. FREZZOLINI, give a grand Concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night.

Employment and Relief for the Poor.

The Board of Managers of the Society for the Employment and Relief of the Poor, regret to state to the subscribers their loss of nearly *one half of their fund*, by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and by the depreciation of their bank stock. This is peculiarly unfortunate, as the Board have made great efforts the last two years to secure this small fund, to enable them to purchase goods to better advantage, and to relieve them from the necessity of appealing to the generosity of the public. The Board will be obliged to make use of this fund for their current expenses, and unless sustained by the generosity of their subscribers and friends, fear that they will hardly get through the Winter. The poor women are already besieging the doors of the Managers in earnest entreaty that the work may begin, and such assistance was never more needed than at the present time. Under these circumstances, they feel that the best course will be to go on, so long only as their funds hold out, hoping that the sales from the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) and such assistance as the friends of the Society may be able to render, will carry them through the Winter.

It is with deep regret this announcement is made, as in April last, when the season closed, the Managers felt that by unwearied exertions they had succeeded in establishing themselves on a permanent basis, and by economy and judicious management might continue this truly useful charity for many years. The disasters which have overwhelmed the community have reached even this humble charity, and it is with aching hearts the Managers think of the disappointment in their hopes of benefiting the suffering poor. A subscription list will be opened at the store, (No. 2 Amity-street,) where the smallest subscriptions will be gratefully received. The purchase of garments from the store is one of the greatest charities that can be bestowed. The Society is entirely free from debt.

ELIZA F. BRIDGHAM, Secretary.

Persons wishing to purchase for the poor may obtain balance of stock, consisting of unbleached garments, at *low prices*. A full assortment will be found after Nov. 20.

BURGLARY IN NEW-JERSEY.—A few nights since a burglary was committed on the store of James Welsh, Jr., at German Valley, Morris County, N. J. Some pieces of silk, jewelry, clothing and miscellaneous dry goods were stolen, of the value of $350. Two officers attached to the Deputy's office, were entrusted with the case, and will doubtless succeed in arresting the guilty parties, as they are supposed to be in the City.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Site for the New-York Post-Office—The Naval Courts—The Wagon Roads, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22, [illegible]

The present probability is that no Post-site for New-York will be purchased until the sum shall have been replenished. There are [illegible] new public buildings already appropriated for, which have not been commenced for the same reason.

Commander STRINGHAM will relieve GOLDSBOROUGH as a member of the Naval Court during COMMODORE RITCHIE'S trial, which is pending.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

The ladies at their meeting this afternoon formed themselves into a Herndon Fund Association and appointed a Committee to issue a circular inviting the coöperation of the women of America to raise funds and invest the same for the benefit of the family of the late Capt. HERNDON. The Mayor of Washington and Col. IRWIN delivered addresses on the occasion.

The Interior Department has just received additional advices from Magraw's section of the Wagon Road Expedition, dated Independence Rock, Sept. 13. Engineer LANDER, who was in advance of the party, succeeded in finding an excellent route from the summit of the South Pass to Beer or Soda Springs, on Bear River, and been quite successful west of these Springs. Upon the discovery of a good road between the points first mentioned depended the success of this portion of the parties engaged in the construction of this great thoroughfare from Fort Kearney to the California State Line at Honey Lake. The opening of this new route will save many miles of travel to both California and Oregon emigrants. It is thought the expedition will get through to California by the 15th of December.

Accounts from KERR'S section are favorable, and it is probable that it will get through before the time last mentioned.

Arrival of the Europa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct, 22.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Liverpool 10th inst., *vid* Halifax, arrived at this port at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. The newsbag of the New-York Associated Press was forwarded by the 3 P. M. train *vid* New-Haven, but the mails did not leave until 5½ o'clock, *vid* Stonington.

The news-bag of the Association was transported from the steamer, at her dock, at East Boston, to the Worcester dépôt, a distance of three miles, including the crossing of a ferry, in thirty minutes.

[Mr. PARVIN, express messenger of ADAMS & Co. promptly delivered the foreign newspaper bag of the Associated Press on the arrival of the midnight train, six hours in advance of the mails.]

Massachusetts State Agricultural Fair.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Under the influence of milder weather to-day the attendance at the Agricultural Fair was very large.

During the forenoon, premiums were awarded on Cattle. The stock on exhibition embraces Devons, Ayrshire, Hereford and native. This part of the show was extensive and unusually good.

Next in order was a fine display of Sheep and Swine and dairy product, to which premiums and gratuities were awarded according to merit.

The exhibition of colts and horses followed.

In the afternoon trials of speed came off—the best trotting being by *Trotting Childers*, best two in three heats, against *Veto* and three others. Time—2:31; 2:32, and 2:32½. A half-mile race between *Sultan*, *Colleen*, *Dhas* and *Crinoline*, was won by the latter in 1—1. The celebrated mare *Pocahontas* was then put around the course. Time—1:14.

Ex-President PIERCE was present to-day.

Parade of the Troy Fire Department.

TROY, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of this city, took place to-day. It was a brilliant display. Neptune Engine Company No. 2, GEORGE W. WILSON, foreman, appeared in their new New-York uniform and were the leading feature of the occasion. Thousands of our citizens turned out to witness the parade. It closes with a grand ball to-night.

The Steamship Borussia.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

We have received the following dispatch in relation to the steamship *Borussia*:

GREENOCK, Scotland, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The steamship *Borussia*, TROUTMAN, from Hamburg for New-York, has arrived here with her machinery disabled.

Suspension of Quarantine Regulations at New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand.

The only item of interest in the papers, is that the quarantine regulations of New-Orleans have been suspended.

Ohio State Election.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The official returns from 72 counties have been received. CHASE'S majority, official and reported, is 2,027. The indications are that the Senate will stand 15 Republicans to 18 Democrats, and the House, Republicans 46, and Democrats 57.

The Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Thirty-three counties in Minnesota have been heard from, showing SIBLEY, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 1,700 ahead. There are fourteen counties to hear from, which will probably increase SIBLEY'S majority.

Discharging of Hands at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Oct. 22.

Upwards of fifty carpenters were discharged from the Navy Yard here to-day. The times look squally for the Winter.

The Bark Mount Vernon in Distress.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The bark *Mount Vernon*, from New-Orleans, bound to Messina, has put in here leaking badly.

PROBABLE MURDER—A MYSTERY AND A CLUE TO IT.—The dead body of a woman was discovered lying in Prospect-street, a short distance south of the rolling mill, in Jersey City, on Monday morning, between the hours of 5 and 6. The circumstances concerning the discovery and the subsequent mysterious removal of the body are as follows:

Mr. WM. H. KENZEL, a grocer, doing business at No. 45 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, discovered the body while on his way from Hoboken. There was no one about there at the time, and Mr. KENZEL, after taking a look at the body and satisfying himself that life was extinct, passed on, thinking that he might meet an officer or some person to whom he could communicate the circumstance. He did not, however, meet any one, and, having urgent business to attend to, he passed on, hoping that some one else would find the body at a later hour and make the matter public. Two or three hours afterwards he related what he had seen, and other parties went to the spot and found that the body had been removed, but discovered marks in the sand of the place in which it had lain.

A gentleman living in the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, on Tuesday overheard a conversation between three or four wild young men about a fracas with a woman on Sunday night, and as this occurred in the vicinity of where the body was seen, it is supposed to have some connection with this mysterious affair. Mr. KENZEL says that the body was shabbily clad, and his impression was, when he saw it, that it was a street prostitute, who had come to her death from ill-usage and exposure. The generally accepted theory is, that Mr. KENZEL was right as to her character, and that she had been in company with a party of men the night before, who had treated her in such a manner as to cause her death, and that the body was removed by them after Mr. KENZEL had passed by there. The body has not been found. In fact, there has been no search for it, or any investigation made on the part of the authorities. This arises from there being no Coroner in Jersey City. Coroners were elected, but they neglected to qualify, and the city is in consequence destitute of such functionaries. It is presumed, however, that some magistrate will make an immediate investigation of the affair, and dispel the mystery in which it is at present surrounded.

Political.

AMERICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR FROM THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The American Nominating Convention for the Fourth Senatorial District, embracing the First, Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, met last evening at the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street. Benj. E. Hitchcock presided. The names of several gentlemen who had been mentioned in connection with the nomination were withdrawn, and then the Convention proceeded to an informal ballot, which terminated as follows:

Nott	7	McKnight	2
Green	7	Childs	1

A formal ballot was then had, which resulted in 13 votes for Mr. Nott and one each for Messrs. Green, Holden and Clark.

Mr. Nott was then declared unanimously nominated, and after the appointment of a Committee to notify the candidate of his nomination, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Nott is President of the Young Men's Central Republican Committee, and is also the choice of the Republicans of his District for Senator, though he has not yet been formally selected by them.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION AT TAMMANY.—There was to have been a meeting of the Senatorial Convention in Tammany Hotel, last evening, but owing to some misunderstanding in relation to a room, no regular meeting was held, and the Convention adjourned to Monday evening next. There was a large number of persons present who were very much excited. They were declaring in all parts of the house that SCHELL was endeavoring to force the nomination of JOHN C. MATHER upon them, and that they "wouldn't stand it." Several candidates were named and voted for by their friends, but nothing definite was done, other than some three or four fights, in which one man was badly beaten. After the crowd had dispersed, as was thought for the night, MATHER'S friends rallied in the reading-room, and nominated him. LIVES' friends say, however, that the nomination can't stand.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the officers of the Free Academy of New-York, held Oct. 13, 1857, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the scene of his earthly labors HECTOR MUDRY, J. U. D., Instructor in the Department of French Language and Literature in this institution; therefore,

Resolved, That by this solemn dispensation, the Free Academy has lost a faithful, successful and learned teacher, who, by his uniform kindness, affability and self-sacrificing zeal for the interests of the institution, has endeared himself to all who have sustained to him the relation of pupil or fellow-instructor.

Resolved, That the officers of the Free Academy attend in a body the funeral obsequies of the deceased, and wear the customary badge of mourning; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions signed by the President and Secretary be published in the City papers, and transmitted to the family of the deceased. HORACE WEBSTER, President.

JOHN A. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The *Courrier de Etats Unis* has an obituary notice of the subject of the above complimentary resolutions, from which we extract the following:

"Grandson, by his mother, of Gen. DESAIX, a well known officer of NAPOLEON, who had espoused a member of one of the oldest of the noblest families of Savoy, at the time that country made a part of France, he had received a brilliant education and had taken all his degrees in law at the colleges of Turin. Upon coming into possession of his share of his mother's fortune, he devoted himself to travel. For some time he resided in Paris, and mingled in the high society of that capital, which readily opened its saloons to one so well born and so accomplished. He there made numerous friends, some of whom have since risen to the highest grades of military and diplomatic life, and who will learn with regret the death of one whose return they not unfrequently continued to solicit.

A loss of fortune consequent upon an extensive but unfortunate operation in lands in the Island of Sardinia acting upon his proud and adventurous disposition, led to his visit to this country at a moment when the discovery of gold in California attracted all eyes toward the Pacific coast. He made the overland trip, and reached San Francisco in company with a large party, after incredible sufferings from fatigue and hunger, and the loss of many of his companions by the way. He remained there but a few months, when he came to New-York, where he resided until in 1854, he accepted an appointment to the French department of the Free Academy. In this position, by his affable manners, his unselfishness, and his devotion to his duties, he excited universal admiration and esteem.

On this side of the Atlantic he leaves no family but his wife, the daughter of an old and well-known New-Yorker, the late LEWIS WILLOCKS; but on the other side of the water the members of his family are quite numerous. His father, together with Baron MUDRY and Gen. MUDRY, his uncles, are, we believe, still living in the neighborhood of Thonon, on the lake of Geneva.

In addition to the above resolutions by the officers of the Academy, the students have had a meeting, and expressed the sense of the loss the institution has sustained in the death of their accomplished and indefatigable instructor. He was in the 39th year of his age.

LONG ISLAND.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the frame dwelling No. 57 Nassau-street, the upper story of which was much damaged by fire, and the lower stories and furniture received considerable damage from water. The whole loss will not exceed $300. The building is owned by HENRY RADFORD, and occupied by BERNARD RICE.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR FOR OCT. 23.—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions, and Nos. 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45¼, 46, 48, 49, 50. *City Court*—Nos. 2, 16, 17, 22, 38, 58, 64, 67, 68, 69.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—Official returns from thirty counties in Pennsylvania show the following vote for Governor at the late election: PACKER, 126,096; WILMOT, 89,365; HASLEHURST, 24,784. In the same counties the vote at the Presidential election last November stood thus: BUCHANAN, 157,629; FREMONT, 97,874; FILLMORE, 62,525. There is a loss of 31,533 by the Administration party, and 37,741 by the Americans, and a gain of 1,511 by the Republicans. PACKER'S excess over WILMOT in these thirty counties is 36,711, and his reported majorities in twenty other counties foot up 6,093, making together 42,804 in fifty-one counties. The remaining thirteen counties will give a small majority for WILMOT.

FIRE IN DIVISION-STREET.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the roof of building No. 188 Division-street, occupied on the first floor as a stove store by J. & S. APLEBY, and the upper part as a dwelling. The flames extended to Nos. 186 and 184, adjoining, the former an oyster saloon, the latter a dwelling, all of which were considerably damaged. The entire loss was nearly $3,000, and is mainly covered by insurance. Six families were rendered houseless by the fire.

[Advertisement.]

M. B. BRADY

has recently applied to the production of Photographs a discovery which materially diminishes their cost They will henceforth be sold at prices unusually moderate.

THE NEW DISCOVERY

is applied with great success to the delineation of groups—ten, twenty and even fifty persons may be portrayed at a single sitting of five seconds. None of the imperfections which have hitherto rendered groups comparatively valueless, appear in the new productions. They are in every artistic respect perfect.

GROUPS OF FAMILIES

taken by this mode will be found to possess a value quite distinct from ordinary family portraits.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SIZE

of some of these works has attracted much attention. Two exhibited by Mr. BRADY at the Crystal Palace, are the largest ever executed. A similar one is exhibited at his Gallery. A photographic group of

THE NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS

is also on exhibition.

ASSOCIATIONS OR CLUBS

desiring to exchange Portraits may obtain them at a trifling cost.

THE GALLERY

contains an unrivaled collection of Portaits of native and foreign celebrities, and is open at all times to citizens and strangers.

No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Until further notice, the superb Photographs of M. B. BRADY will be sold at half-price. The reduction is due, in some measure, to the enhanced value of money, but principally to the introduction of a process which materially diminishes the cost of production. The prices, for the present, will be:

Life Sizes, in Oil	$30,	heretofore	$60
Life Sizes, in Crayon	25,	"	50
Life Sizes, Plain	20,	"	40
Cabinets, in Oil	20,	"	40
Imperial Photographs	30,	"	60
Imperial Photographs, 2d class	25,	"	50
Imperial Phot's, unretouched	15,	"	30
Cabinets, Water-Color	$15 & 20,	"	$30 & 40
Miniature	5 & 10,	"	10 & 20

Photographs suitable for interchanges among families, associations or clubs, will be sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to $3 each.

A new mode of Photographing large groups, at a moderate cost, has been introduced.

A partial resumption of the old prices will ultimately become necessary.

Those who desire portraits of any kind, or copies of daguerreotypes of deceased friends, should not disregard the advantages which the present occasion offers. The superior quality of the photographs will be strictly preserved.

The Gallery is open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S SALOON.

The reader is referred to the daily papers for further particulars.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The reader is referred to the advertisement of M. B. BRADY, in the Times of this date, announcing a reduction in price of Photographs.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Ladies' entrance, 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment i srespectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. H. JAMES, the great discoverer of the Extract of Cannabis Indica, as a certain cure for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, nervous debility, &c., has made Messrs. CRADDOCK & Co. his sole Wholesale Agents for dispensing his medicines to Agents throughout the United States and Canada, and they have opened an extensive depôt for the same at No. 444 Broadway, New-York, where it may be had by the gross or single bottle. Also, by retail, in Philadelphia, at No. 225 North Second-st. All communications must be addressed to CRADDOCK & Co., No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Lord of the Isles" dramatized, will be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre, with the new drama from COBB'S *Ledger* tale of "Bion the Wanderer," and the farce of the "Irish Tutor." Such a rare entertainment cannot fail crowding the house. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. E. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss JULIA DALY, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment *does*. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—We would recommend mothers, whose children are troubled with worms, to try this simple, pleasant and effective remedy. They are a certain cure. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FAIR.—Those who desire to witness this superb display, should go at once to the Crystal Palace, as the exhibition will shortly close. This evening there will be a grand Concert by programme, and the new steam Calliope will be presided at by a professor.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 24.

I.—POETRY—To the Absent One.
II.—LETTERS FROM ITALY—By "Dick Tinto."
III.—LITERARY—Our Family Picture—A Tale in Six Chapters; Chapters First and Second.
IV.—HARD TIMES IN THE CITY—The Effect on Trade and Labor, Benevolence and Social Life—Statistics of the Unemployed.
V.—BUSINESS OUT OF THE CITY.
VI.—PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.
VIII.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Letters from our Correspondents in Hong Kong, Panama, Havana, &c., &c.
IX.—CHARLES SUMNER AT HEIDELBERG.
X.—AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.
XI.—GENERAL PILLOW'S REPLY TO GENERAL SCOTT'S CARD.
XII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Panic and the Government—Our Finances as Affected by the Indian War—A Lesson of the Past—The Fall Elections—Justice in France—Putting the Revolted Sepoys to a Profitable Use—One Good Result.
XIII.—SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
XIV.—DOMESTIC NEWS—Carefully Condensed.
XV.—FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—Epitomized.
XVI.—AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.
XVII.—FULL LIST OF PASSENGERS BY THE LOST CENTRAL AMERICA—Complete Lists of Lost and Saved, Alphabetically Arranged.
XVIII.—PURSUITS OF INDUSTRY IN LARGE AND CROWDED CITIES.—Anniversary Address before the American Institute of New-York, by Hon. N. P. BANKS.
XIX.—VERMONT—Message of Governor FLETCHER.
XX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Breadstuff and Produce Markets carefully reported for this Paper—Live Stock Market—Markets of other Cities.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	**$2**
Eight Copies, one year, for	**12**
Twenty Copies, one year, for	**20**

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address*. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:

To Canada, payable in advance	26 cents a year.
Within the State	26 cents a year.
Within the United States	26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE-PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

$125,000

WORTH OF CURTAIN MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD at wholesale or retail

FOR CASH.

This is the time to get bargains.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING — GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

CLOTHING,
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BANK PANIC.

W. T. JENNINGS, PETTUS & CO., No. 231 BROADway, owing to the pressure in the money market, have concluded to sell their immense stock of superior ready-made clothing at retail for cash, till 1st December, at 25 per cent. less than wholesale prices.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.

N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

R. T. WILDE, WHOSE PRICES IN GOOD TIMES have been so moderate as to command the custom of the greatest portion of fashionable society, now invites the special attention of the ladies to a stock of Fall and Winter millinery of every description, unequaled in the trade, which he is determined to sell below first cost.

R. T. WILDE, No. 291 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LADIES—100 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE KEPT IN constant employment the coming Winter, if, when you want gaiters, and button boots and shoes, India-rubbers, &c., for yourselves and children, you will patronize

J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

McCASLIN—ARCHER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Henry Dana Ward, Capt. R. J. MCCASLIN to Miss EMILY ARCHER, all of this City.

SMITH—McDONALD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., J. CONNOR SMITH to MARY BLEECKER, only daughter of the late Pierre E. F. McDonald, and step-daughter of Henry Meigs, Jr., Esq.

EDEY—SCHENCK.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 22, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. CHARLES C. EDEY and Miss JULIA S. SCHENCK, daughter of William F. Schenck, Esq., all of this City.

RIKER—BOWNE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, in St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, SYLVANUS S. RIKER, of Newtown, to HELEN, daughter of Walter Bowne, Esq., of the former place.

COCK—LATTING.—At Latting Town, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 20, by Hon. Morris Fosdick, County Judge of Queens County, TOWNSEND D. COCK to JANE D., daughter of Jos. Latting, Esq.

DAVIDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Oct. 21, ALBERT YOUNG, twin son of Charles M. and Ellen A. Davidson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his grandfathers, Wm. Layton and John E. Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 42 South 9th-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURRAS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, Mrs. MARY, widow of George G. Burras, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Coley, No. 237 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DIED.

HICKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at his residence, No. 30 Union-square, JOHN H. HICKS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Saturday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LAGRAVE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 22, after a short and painful illness, ALFRED F. LAGRAVE, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Duane-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TERRY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, GEORGE T. C., son of David and J. A. Terry.

His remains will be taken from No. 199 Mulberry-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

BARRATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 21, IDA, daughter of Alfred and Martha Barratt, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 131 Remsen st., this day, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CRANE.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, Oct. 22, THOMAS, youngest son of Henry C. and Jane E. Crane, aged 13 months.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CLOSE OF THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS:

A WINTER IN THE SOUTH. (*Third Paper.*)
Illustrated by Twenty Engravings.
A REMINISCENCE OF ROME.
Illustrated by Ten Engravings.
NOTHING TO WEAR.—AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE. By WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Miss Flora M'Flimsey.—Nothing to Wear.
IN HIGH LATITUDES.
Illustrated by Ten Engravings.
THE MAN WHO WAS NOT AN EGOTIST.
HOW I CAME TO BE MARRIED.
EDUCATION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
LOST: THE STORY OF FOUR YOUNG MEN.
OUR WIVES.
RACHEL'S REFUSAL.
JOSEPH THORNE: HIS CALLING.
HELEN LEE.
CLUBS AND CLUB-MEN.
THE GRIZZLY BEAR OF CALIFORNIA.
A STRAY HOUSE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
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EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
CHARLIE'S SIDE-WALK ACQUAINTANCES.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Love at First Sight.—The Shanghae.—The Ride.—The Nice Boy.—The Two Knives.—Filial Pride.—Charlie after being Licked.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Promenade Costume.—Child's Dress.—Coiffure.—Cloth Cloak.

More than One Hundred and Seventy Thousand copies are now issued of each Number of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

This success, to which the history of Periodical Literature affords no parallel, has not been achieved, and is not maintained, without a liberal expenditure of labor and money. The ample remuneration offered by the Publishers enables them to secure the best productions of the most accomplished Authors and Artists of the country, to whom at least *Three Thousand Dollars* are paid for the Matter and Illustrations of each number of the Magazine.

By a careful and laborious selection from the abundant materials thus placed at their disposal, the publishers believe that they have produced, and can continue to produce, a more attractive and useful Magazine than has ever before been offered to the great mass of the American reading public. Among the regular writers for the Magazine are numbered the most distinguished American Authors; but the publishers have refrained from announcing a list of Contributors, being desirous that the Articles should be estimated by their own intrinsic merits, rather than by the names of the Authors.

No extraordinary appeal to public attention has been made, or will be made, by the issue of "*Specimen Numbers*" containing an unusual amount of matter or illustrations. The successive numbers of HARPER'S MAGAZINE will contain the same amount of matter, and will be, as far as possible, uniform in respect to illustrations and mechanical execution. The Publishers, however, will endeavor, by a diligent use of the constantly increasing facilities at their disposal, to make each Number every way better than the preceding.

It will be the constant aim of the Publishers to fill the pages of the Magazine with articles inculcating sound views upon the great questions of Life and Morals, leaving the discussion of sectarian opinions in Religion and sectional questions in Politics to their own appropriate organs.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is also the *cheapest* Periodical published. Each Number contains *from Sixteen to Forty-eight more pages*, printed in a better manner, and upon better paper, than any other American Monthly Magazine. Subscribers have also the assurance that it will be permanently and punctually issued, and that its general scope and character will remain unchanged.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Fifteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

WINTER CLOTHING,
AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

OVERCOATS.		
Black cloth, well made and trimmed	$5	to $10
Fine black cloth Raglans and surtouts	10	to 18
Super castor beaver	15	to 20
Excellent pilot	8	to 18
Devonshire kersey	10	to 15
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FROCK-DRESS COATS.		
Black and fancy cloth, well made and trimmed	8	to 10
Super and fancy cloth, well made and trimmed	10	to 14
The finest custom-made dress frocks	14	to 18
5,000 cassimere business coats	2 50	to 10
PANTS.		
Black cloth, cassimere and doeskin	3	to 6
Fancy cassimere	1 50	to 6
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Cassimere	1	to 3
Silk	1 50	to 5
Velvet	2	to 8

FURNISHING GOODS.

Undergarments, hosiery, shirts, ties, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., retailed at wholesale prices.

Notes of all the banks in the Union taken at their utmost value,

At
EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 18, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 66 Jay-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE.
L. O. WILSON & CO.,

During the past week, have completed an inventory of their entire stock, and will offer it by the piece or package, on Monday, Oct. 19,

FOR CASH,

At prices that have been made to correspond with the present value of MONEY.

This stock is by far the most extensive and complete in the market, embracing

DOMESTIC GOODS of well-known and "favorite brands."

PRINTS, the latest and best styles in market.

FLANNELS, in great variety.

SILKS and VELVETS at a large reduction from auction prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES and FANCY WOOLEN GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, choice styles, many of which were imported expressly for our sales, and not to be found elsewhere.

YANKEE NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, suited to the trade generally.

SHAWLS, SCARFS and LADIES' CLOTHS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in the greatest variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

OVER-COATINGS, &c.

BLANKETS,
Whitney and Mackinaw, all sizes.

HORSE BLANKETS, all colors.

DRUGGETS,

BOCKINGS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

No. 12 Cortlandt,
and Nos. 11 and 13 Dey sts.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the hole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GO
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.
Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Brochè Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Brochè LONG SHAWLS.
850 Brochè SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS,
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION AND
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
100 pieces double width CHINTS FRILLS, 10c.
Cases CALICOES, 4c., LAWNS, 4c., CASHMERES, 10c.
Cases double width PARAMATTAS, 12½c.
Cases VALENCIA PLAIDS, 12½c., but worth 3s.
300 pieces Ducal PLAIDS, 12c., worth 26s.6d.
7,000 yards Pacific, Manchester and Hamilton DE LAINES, 12c., manufacturers' price, 20c.
50 pieces double width CASHMERE, 10c.
Cases French MERINOES, 4s.6d., 5s., 5s.6d., 6s. to 8s.
100 pieces Brown MOHAIR DE BEIGE, 6¾c.
15 boxes double width bleached SHEETING, 18¾c.
All I ask is an inspection of my stock, when I shall convince every lady that my stock is the cheapest in the City, not excepting retail jobbers.

ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catherine-st., three doors above Monroe.
One price only.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in the City.

CLEARING OUT SALE,
To RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.
GREAT SACRIFICE in CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
Is offering his entire Stock at
AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
Consisting of
TAPESTRY, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY AND SUPERFINE INGRAIN.
Also,
STAIR CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
From 3 to 24 feet wide.
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
MATTING, DRUGGETS, FELT CLOTHS, &c.
THEY MUST AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
LADIES, CALL AND EXAMINE,
At J. HYATT'S,
No. 210 Bowery,
Opposite Rivington-st.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
We are daily exhibiting the largest and richest assortment of elegant Velvet and Beaver Cloaks which can be found in the City. Our orders having been given in Paris for novelties by every steamer, we receive and sell them, notwithstanding the panic, but at prices 40 per cent. lower than they otherwise would be offered at.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
FINE FURS.
Our immense stock of fine furs, imported and manufactured by ourselves, will from this date be offered at cost. Every article of fur in our store is genuine, and guaranteed as represented. A full line of children's furs.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
TIES, CRAVATS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

In consequence of the depressed state of business throughout the country, we have decided to sell the goods imported for our Fall sales in ships *Carolus Magnus, Fairfield* and *Logan*, at a

BONA FIDE REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FOR CASH.

They consist of NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
ELEGANT BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
PARIAN WARE, &c.,
which will be opened and arranged for sale in our
COMMODIOUS BASEMENT WAREROOM,
by Monday, 26th inst.

A HEAVY REDUCTION also will be made on our stock of GAS FIXTURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, and IRON STONE CHINA. For instance:

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; understands his trade in its various branches, likewise farming and the management of cattle; could take charge of, or conduct a gentleman's estate; has had 7 years practice of such; would like to have his sister employed in the dairy as laundress or to do housework. Reference from childhood in this City, satisfactory. Address HELP, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION, as laundress and cook; understands meats and fish, pastry, baking and plain pastry; does up linens in style; wages, $7. Also, a regular chambermaid; does the waiting; takes charge of the silver; is quick at the needle; wages $6; City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY, COMpetent woman, as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands bread and biscuit and plain pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has not the best of City reference. Can be seen for two or three days, until suited. Call at No. 254 Mott-st., first floor, in the back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and assist in one washing and ironing, as chambermaid and waitress, can give the best of City references. Can be seen from 9 until 4 o'clock. Call at No. 201 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A MAN NOW DISENGAGED WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; has lived for several years with some of the best families in the City; he well understands his business, and can give the best of reference from any of the families he has lived with. Can be seen for two days if not engaged; any commands addressed J. M., No. 896 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a small family; understands all kinds of baking and taking charge of the kitchen; good reference; no objections to live in Brooklyn. Can be seen at No. 71 West 20th-st., a few doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid; can cut and fit children's clothing; is willing and obliging to her employers; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 460 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands shirt-making, and all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful; is fond of children. Call at No. 123 12th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook or laundress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands baking; best of City reference given from her late employer. Call at No. 137 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant girl wants a situation as a professed cook; makes good bread, pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and do fine ironing, fluting, &c. A good home, not high wages, is her object. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT girls—one as cook and laundress—the other as chambermaid and nurse; is accustomed to he care of children for many years; or would do plain sewing. No objection to go a st o t distance in the country. The most respectable reference given. Call at No. 290 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate bread and pastry baker. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a baby and sew; has reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS chambermaid and waiter, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a neat sewer; lived two years in her last place; would go a short way in the country. To be seen until suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for one week at No. 45 Madison-st., room No. 5, up stairs.

WANTED — SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by two very competent American girls, with good city reference. Call at No. 93 4th-st., north of Charles-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROtestant girl wants a situation as professed cook; makes good bread and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; will be found anxious to give satisfaction; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days at No. 2 Astor-place. Good reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses; or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given; call at No. 41 Rutgers-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at No. 70 10th-st., near 6th av., in the residence of her present employer, where she has lived two years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the best style; or as seamstress, can do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE women as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; no objection to go into the country. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 76 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED.—A VERY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant girl wants a situation as a professed cook; makes good bread, pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and do fine ironing, fluting, &c. A good home, not high wages, is her object. No objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT girls—one as cook and laundress—the other as chambermaid and nurse; is accustomed to he care of children for many years; or would do plain sewing. No objection to go a st o t distance in the country. The most respectable reference given. Call at No. 290 West 26th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate bread and pastry baker. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a baby and sew; has reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS chambermaid and waiter, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; is a neat sewer; lived two years in her last place; would go a short way in the country. To be seen until suited at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for one week at No. 45 Madison-st., room No. 5, up stairs.

WANTED — SITUATIONS AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by two very competent American girls, with good city reference. Call at No. 93 4th-st., north of Charles-st.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROtestant girl wants a situation as professed cook; makes good bread and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; will be found anxious to give satisfaction; likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Call for 2 days at No. 2 Astor-place. Good reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for children and make ladies' dresses; or to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given; call at No. 41 Rutgers-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; she is willing to assist in washing and ironing. She can be seen at No. 70 10th-st., near 6th av., in the residence of her present employer, where she has lived two years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the best style; or as seamstress, can do all kinds of family sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE women as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; no objection to go into the country. Best City reference. Call for two days at No. 76 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Can give good reference. Can be seen from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., at No. 11 Rutgers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young German girl, who wishes employment with a family going to California. Call at No. 124 East 38th-st. Apply for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 34 4th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, in a first private family. Inquire at No. 129 7th-av., near 18th-st., on the 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a healthy, well-recommended young married woman. She can be seen for two days by applying to the matron of the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two 2 days. Call at No. 237 East 19th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women; one as an excellent cook; has no objection to go part of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good City reference. Call at No. 336½ Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED YOUNG man wants a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; no objection to a parlor boarder. Call at 129 Waverley-place, where he now lives.

WANTED.—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, having been for nine years with her present employer, desires a situation. Inquire at No. 40 East 36th-st., near Madison-av., 3 to 4 o'clock Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress (would help with children.) by a very competent girl. good City reference. Call at No. 130 7th-av., north of 12th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF 17, WHO HAS LIVED in Ireland, a place as general servant; will do house work in a small family; washes and irons well, is quick at the needle, will mind children. Wages $4. Call or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; no objection to go South. the best City reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 344 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; she truly understands the care of children from their birth, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for three days at No. 45 Madison-st., room No. 5, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 144 East 2-st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress and children's nurse or light chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 103 3d-av. rear of 16th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 James-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 314 6th av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 East 22d st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. The best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 259 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a capable, reliable Protestant woman, Scotch, can take charge of a baby if required, and bring it up with the bottle if required. Apply at No. 246 Mangoe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ITALIAN IN any kind of service, as cook, steward, waiter, &c. He has accompanied families in Europe, and has served many years in an American family here; speaks French and English besides his own language, and can be usefully employed in any branch of service in a private family, as well as in a hotel. He has the best testimonials and references, especially from his last employer. Address F. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent and trustworthy woman, for general housework; she thoroughly understands her business, has a little girl twelve years old, whom she would like to take with her; is a steady, faithful person, who studies the interests of her employer; wages no object; will go into the country. Her daughter is a neat, smart child. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid; willing to take care of children; is a good sewer; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID OR seamstress, or both, by an Italian woman; she understands embroidery and irons most finely. The highest references can be given by her last employer, in whose family she has been engaged for a term of years. Address L. C., No. 436 3d-av., room No. 8. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTEEL WOMEN, WITH excellent City references, situations in the City or country; one does the cooking, washing and ironing, or regular cooking in a boarding-house; thoroughly understands meats and poultry, assists in the washing; wages $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; or chambermaid and waitress; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route; has good reference; can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 22 James-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Satisfactory reference given. Call for two days at No. 120 East 19th-st., a few doors from 3d av.

WANTED.—TWO NEAT, INTELLIGENT COLORed girls want situations; one as laundress or chambermaid, the other as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine ironing, fluting, &c.; they are willing and able to do their work; good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT first-class servants, both colored and white, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHMAN, who speaks English well, as waiter or valet in a private family; understands his business perfectly; can give the best of City references. Apply to S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a respectable Protestant woman; she understands dressmaking in all its forms, and is a good plain sewer; she has no objections to go to the country. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 234 6th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITUAtion for a nurse who is willing to do light chamberwork, and is very fond of an infant. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 1st-place, South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS OR lady's maid, by a respectable Protestant woman; can cut and fit children's dresses, and understands all kinds of plain sewing; would like to go the South. Apply at her present employer's, No. 30 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork and plain sewing, or assist with children; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as chambermaid and waiter; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference; call for two days at No. 302 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

WANTED.—A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; or as nurse and do sewing; would do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Best of City references as to competency and character given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant young man; can give the best City and country references, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Address J. A., at this office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND WILLING girl, a desirable situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging, and highly recommended; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at her present place, No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 18 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AS chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., north of 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent young woman, a place in a first class private family as cook; the very best of City reference; call at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist or to do the work of a small family. Call at No. 123 Laurens-st., Brooklyn Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; is also a good embroiderer, unqualified reference can be given as to character, honesty, &c. Call at the office of Dr. BURNS, No. 309 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WISHES a situation as chambermaid, or to attend child from; reasonable wages for the first month. Call at No. 7 Elizabeth-st., for J. E. M.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 123 East 20th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week to work; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; has good City reference. Address No. 34 Jane-st., corner of 4th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or would fill a kitchen's place, has the best of City reference. Call at No. 367 4th-av., cor. 33d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation, who can do chamberwork and sewing; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 97 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable young married woman, in some respectable family. Call for two days at No. 192 Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid. Call, for two days, at No. 779 Washington-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as accomplished cook; would assist in the washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waiter, or chambermaid and waiter, with City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen; has the best of City references; can be seen for two days, at 214 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough fire maker, plain sewer and hair-dresser. Would work by the day or week. City reference. Call at 118 East 14

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT,
BANKERS, NEW-YORK,
Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
(TO WHOM THEY REFER.)
BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution:

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal payable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in another cover, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOHN F. HANDLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 110, 132, 157, 164, 175, 181, 208, 252, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 480, 454, 480, 491, 496, 504, 1,290, 1,296, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 513, 561, 568, 572, 606, 615, 650, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 831, 849, 874, 899, 926, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,105, 1,111, 1,112, 1,115, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,196, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER,
J. M. FORBES,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, } Trustees.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., having decided to relinquish their various transfer agencies, Mr. THOMAS TILESTON, President of the Phenix Bank, New-York, has been appointed agent to transfer the Stock and pay the Dividends of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company. The transfer books will be opened at the Bank on the 1st of November.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 12th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

$4.000 months, WANTED—FOR SIX OR TWELVE $10,000 or $20,000 of good dividend-paying stock will be deposited as security; a liberal per centage paid. Address A. B., *Times* office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.
J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1857.

CITIZENS' BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 3d day of November next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—2d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from this date. By order.
C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars, see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 60 6th-av., New-York.

FERREROS DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

RECEIVING COMMITTEE FOR THE RHEENDON TESTIMONIAL.—Subscriptions $1.—Donations not limited:
Mrs. Commander Hartstein, No. 107 Waverley-place.
Mrs. Commander Bullus, No. 30 East 25th-st.
Mrs. Commander Livingston, No. 28 East 22d-st.
Mrs. Purser Sinclair, No. 152 West 23d-st.
Mrs. Purser Barry, No. 47 Clinton-place.
Mrs. Vandeh Heuvel, No. 237 10th-st.
Mrs. Gibbs, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. D'Oriemieulx, No. 261 Greene-st.
Mrs. Bell, No. 41 West 21st-st.
Mrs. I. Bell, Jr., No. 26 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Leavenworth, No. 222 10th-st.
Mrs. James Brooks, No. 329 5th-av.
Miss Duer, No. 55 East 28th-st.
Miss Lord, No. 34 West 17th-st.
Mrs. Chas. King, Col. Coll., 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
Mrs. Walden Pell, No. 19 West 21st-st.
Mrs. T. Mason, No. 12 2d-st.
Mrs. Sidney Mason, No. 132 5th-av.
Mrs. J. B. Murray, No. 127 5th-av.
Mrs. Ward, No. 164 5th-av.
Mrs. Valerio, No. 52 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Parish, No. 2 East 16th-st.
Mrs. Udolpho Wolfe, No. 99 West 14th-st.
Mrs. H. De B. Routh, No. 22 West 16th-st.
Mrs. Daniel Remsen, No. 49 5th-av.
Mrs. Dr. Anthon, cor. 10th-st. and 2d-av.
Mrs. J. Pyne, No. 35 Great Jones-st.
Mrs. H. W. Hills, No. 11 Brevoort-place.
Mrs. Dr. Bedford, No. 66 5th-av.
Mrs. Walter, No. 69 Clinton-place.
And the Treasurer, Mr. I. Bell, Jr. No. 26 West 22d-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *vid* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5¼ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¼ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, 27th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—CHANGE OF TIME OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN.—On and after Monday, Oct. 19, the evening express train for Boston, *vid* New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, will leave 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 3:10 P. M., instead of 4:20 P. M.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 328 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have received the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGETE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which, for tone, and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

LOW FOR CASH.—J. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. At the present time these well-known and truly good instruments can be bought very low for cash. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

PREMIUM PIANOS—GREAT BARGAINS.—C. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, have determined to offer their large and elegant assortment, Grand Diagonal, over-strung base and square Pianos at greatly reduced prices. Purchasers would do well to examine before buying elsewhere

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 21-st., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON, N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerom No. 136 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF Pianos, new and second-hand. Prices reduced to wholesale rates, to suit the times. Good second-hand pianos at $125, $100, $75 and $50. Pianos to let. Now is the time to buy cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 453 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES!—THE GREATEST INDUCEments to purchasers of piano-fortes or melodeons are now offered to cash buyers, as we are determined to reduce our stock. Call and you will be convinced if you want a first-class piano at a very low price.
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 436 Canal, near Varick-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER WARE,
now
SELLING AT RETAIL
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
cor. Warren-st.

GREAT BARGAINS
in
WATCHES, JEWELRY
and
SILVER-WARE
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway,
corner Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, is now selling his present stock at greatly reduced prices.
Beautiful Gold Enameled Watches for Ladies, some with Diamonds on the outside, at extraordinarily low prices.
Richly Engraved Hunting Watches for ladies, very low.
Gold Detached Levers and Lepines.
Fine Gold English Patent Levers for gentlemen, very low indeed, and Silver ones also.
Splendid Pocket Chronometer Watches, extremely low, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made, will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets of all descriptions.
Diamond Pins and Rings at very low prices indeed.
Plain and Figured Gold Bracelets.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys, Seals, Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Seal Rings.
Plain and Chased Gold Rings; Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Lockets, Silver Napkin Rings, Port-monnaies, and Fruit Knives.
All the above will be sold at remarkably low prices, as the subscriber is determined to close out his present stock at prices to suit the times. Goods sent by mail or express to all parts of the United States and Canada free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; warranted three years. No. 239 Pearl-st., essential.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$150 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, insuring the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 13. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Oct. 24	Saturday.....Nov. 14
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 3,062 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Saturday, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RARBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 3,000 tons, C. LUCE, Commander, the NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, C. Luce, Commander, Sat. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 7	Wed's'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wed's'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 6½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5¼ P. M.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—XTH, XITH, XIIITH AND XVIITH WARDS.—The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met on Monday evening, 19th inst., at Union Hall. The entire delegation, five from each Ward, being present, the Convention organized by appointing NORMAN MCLEOD Chairman, and DAVID HOGG and JOHN J. DYMOND Secretaries. The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Senator with the following result: SMITH ELY, Jr., received 12 votes; T. C. FIELDS received 8 votes.

On motion of Mr. WESLEY SMITH, the nomination of Mr. ELY was declared to be unanimous.

The Convention then adjourned.
DAVID HOGG, JOHN J. DYMOND, } Secretaries. N. MCLEOD, Chairman.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.—The members of this Convention are requested to assemble at Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to select a candidate for Recorder, in place of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., who declines.
CHARLES A. DANA, Chairman.
JOS. C. PINCKNEY, M. A. REED, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—PART OF XVTH AND XVIITH WARDS.—At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee of this District, held at Jackson Hall, No. 208 1st-av., on Wednesday evening, 21st inst.,
JOHN W. CHANLER
Was unanimously nominated as candidate for Assembly.
M. KELLY, Chairman.
M. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, of Brooklyn, will be held, at Wilder's Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock. THOMAS H. RODMAN, Esq., JOS. J. COUCH and others will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. Seats reserved for ladies. By order,
JOS. G. E. LARNED, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet THIS EVENING, Oct. 23, at Dingledein's Hall, corner 59th-st. and 3d av. The Executive Committee will meet at 6½ o'clock.
GEO. J. GREGORY, Sec. EDWARD DAYTON, Pres.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOciation.—A special meeting will be held at Chelsea Hall, corner 18th-st. and 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock P. M. DAVID R. JAQUES, Pres.
GEORGE MACKAY, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REV. GEO. C. ARNOLD, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach the Annual Missionary Sermon before the Synod of New-York, in the Fifth Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., above Hudson, at 7½ o'clock, THIS EVENING.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 141 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.
Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 2 William-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
HELMBOLD'S Extra of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 16th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. HARROW, No. 167 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus in the public for his duly authorized especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and theref

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 22.

$4,000	N.Y. State 6s, '60	98	
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	73½	
6,000	Virginia 6s	80	
1,000	Mo. State 6s	66	
13,000	do.	65¾	
6,000	do. twk	65½	
10,000	do.	65½	
6,000	do.	65½	
12,000	do.	65	
1,000	CalifOr. S. 7s '70	59¾	
15,000	do.	60	
3,000	E.R.R.3d m be '83	50½	
5,000	do. c	50	
4,000	E.R.R.C. Bds '71	22	
30,000	H. R.R.R. 1st m.	80	
4,000	Har. R. R.2d m.	85	
2,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	60½	
15,000	do.	60	
1,000	do.	60¾	
1,800	do.	60½	
1,000	Ill.Free.R. wt.pv.	60	
30	Mechanics' Bank	80	
30	Bank of America	80	
20	Bank of Commerce	80	
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	75	
10	Metropolitan Bank	75	
1	Del. & H. Canal Co.	93¾	
25	do.	93¾	
50	do.	93¾	
77	do.	93¾	
9	do.	93¾	
157	do.	93¾	
10	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	70½	
9	do.	70½	
20	do.	70	
200	Canton Company	33¼	
200	Cum. Coal Co.	c	5¾
150	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3	63½
	do.	s3	63½
50	do.	s3	64
50	do.	s10	64
56	do.	s3	64⅜
100	do.	s10	64⅜
50	do.	s10	64⅜
400	do.	s60	63⅜
600	do.	s3	64¾
200	do.		64¾
50	do.	b3	64½
20	Mich. Cen. R. R.		34
20	Erie Railroad		10¾
100	do.		10¾
100	do.	c	10¼
930	do.	c	10
10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.		105
200	Reading Railroad	c	28
160	do.	c	28½
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		93¾
10	M. S. & N. I. pf. Stk.		20
70	do.		19
5	Panama Railroad		70
105	do.		69½
50	do.		69¼
150	do.		68¾
100	do.		68¾
26	Ga. & Ch. R. R.		64¾
25	do.		65
300	Clv. & Tol. R. R.		27
80	Chi. & R. I. R. I.		65
16	do.		65¼
25	do.		66
60	La. C. & Mil.		63¾
32	Ill. Cen. R.R.		78
100	do.	s10	76

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by R. Hoards:

$5,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. 7s, Int. ad. 50
5,000 Missouri 6s. Int. add. 66
5,000 Missouri 6s. Int. add. 65⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s. Int. add. 75
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 7s. Int. add. 59½
10 shares Bank of the State of New-York. 80
20 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. 75
60 shares U. S. Fire Insurance Co. 110¾

Also, the following by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$50,000 City of Wheeling 6 per ct. bds., int. add. 40

THOMAS DOANE'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ALEXR B. NICOLAY will hold a special sale of stocks and bonds to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold a special sale at the same time and place, at which he will offer $40,000 of St. Louis County, Missouri, bonds.

SECOND BOARD.

$31,000	Mo. State 6s	65	
5,000	N.Y. State 6s, '74	102	
1,000	Ky. State 6s	93	
1,000	Virginia 6s	73¼	
1,000	do.	73	
20,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	72¾	
3,000	Erie R.R.Bds. '75	28	
1,000	Erie R.Con. R. '71	22	
6	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	92	
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	69¾	
70	do.	69	
250	N.Y. Cent. R. R.	64¾	
200	do.	64¼	
80	Hud. Riv. RR.	14½	
50	Harlem Railroad		7
30	Mich. Cen. R. R.		34
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.		10
	do.	b30	10
200	Ill. Cen. R. R.		76¾
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		27
36	Chic. & Rk.Is. R.		65
100	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		16
100	La C. & Mill. R. R.		63¼
46	M.S.&N.I.R.pref.st.		19
50	Erie Railroad		9½
100	Reading R. R.	s3	27½
50	Panama Railroad		68½

THURSDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The steamship *North Star*, from Southampton, arrived at this port this forenoon, delivered an English mail to Wednesday, Oct. 7. This date is not so recent, by three days, as the telegraphic advices from Halifax. The London papers, after the arrival out of the *Baltic*, with news of the stoppage of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks, appear to have arrived at the conclusion that, instead of causing further depression, the event would be a relief to the Specie-paying points. The London *Times* of Oct. 7 remarks:

"It is assumed that the stoppage of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks, telegraphed this afternoon, is the result of a joint resolution on the part of those institutions for mutual preservation from the consequences of an indiscriminate panic. Should such be the case, the step, instead of causing an increase of distrust, may assist in promoting a restoration of confidence. There are certain conditions under which no banking establishments can stand, and it will soon be seen if these have been the cause of the present movement. The immediate effect will be to cause bills on these cities to be sold at New-York and elsewhere at a heavy discount, and that most of the specie in circulation in Philadelphia and Baltimore will be sent away to purchase them. The stock of bullion at other points will therefore be proportionably strengthened. The event, consequently, instead of causing a further fall in securities, may operate in an opposite direction. With regard to the fresh failures reported on this occasion, the principal at Philadelphia seem to have been CALEB COPE & Co. and HALLOWELL & Co., both importers of manufactured goods. During the relapse which occurred after the termination of the great American panic in 1837 the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks suspended, as in this instance, while those of New-York stood their ground. At that time their course had been radically unsound, and a long period elapsed before they were able to resume. In the present case no widespread commercial inflation has been observable, and there is room to hope that the difficulty will be speedily surmounted. The *Persia* is the next steamer to arrive, and she may be looked for on Saturday afternoon."

We understand the mail by this opportunity brought advice of the refusal of acceptance on a considerable parcel of bills drawn by the Bank of Pennsylvania, previous to suspension, on Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, London.

We notice very little change in money affairs to-day. The City Banks are gradually making strength both in Gold deposited and in country Circulation accumulating. Notes unemployed, represented by certificates, in the Metropolitan Bank, belonging to the Clearing-House Association, now amount to $2,100 000, and the reserve of Specie is believed to be at least $8,000,000. The value of Gold to-day in exchange for currency with the brokers is 100@101 buyers; 101¼@102 sellers. The Domestic Exchange Brokers report to-day less favorable rates on Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond. They get returns with great difficulty from these points, and chiefly in Gold, at a dear premium. We quote Philadelphia 94¼@95; Baltimore 92; Richmond 88@90; Boston (checks) 99¼@99¾; New-England bank notes 99¼@99¾, current at the Metropolitan Bank at 99¾ ₱ cent. With the Discount Brokers, there is very little call for paper, at the range of 24@30 ₱ cent. Some few select names which would be taken at the inside figure, or even at 18 ₱ cent., have almost disappeared from the market. Foreign bills are a shade steadier, 100@103 on London. The importing merchants and heavy Dry Goods jobbers feel very little relief in the movement of money and discount accommodations at bank, but for small or moderate dealers and on short produce bills drawn from the West on the Grain factors here, money works easier.

F. D. TAPPAN, late paying teller, has been appointed Cashier of the National Bank of this City, in place of B. T. HOOGLAND, resigned.

The following New-Jersey Banks redeem their notes of $5 and upwards at par in this City: Newark Banking Company, by Merchants' Bank; State Bank by Manhattan Company; Mechanics' Bank by Mechanics' Bank; Newark City Bank by Continental Bank.

The telegraph from Philadelphia announces the failure of two very old mercantile firms in that city, Messrs. WORRELL, COATES & Co. and JOHN HOOPER, SON & Co.

The Stock Market was again lower to-day, except for New-York Central shares, which left off 64¼@½, the same as on Wednesday. The additional decline was 1 ₱ cent. on Virginias, 1@1½ on Missouris, 3 ₱ cent. on Eries of 1871, 4½ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Bonds, and 1@1½ ₱ cent. each on Galena, Rock Island and Panama, and 1½ on Erie. The list generally wore a dull appearance, at the close, without much disposition, however, to press stocks on sale at the decline. A fair amount of business was done in State Stocks, at the reduced quotations; sales of New-York long loan at 102 ₱ cent.

Telegraphic Reports.

COUNTRY BANK CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE—PROPER COURSE OF ACTION.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 22.

A Convention of Country Banks was called to meet at Syracuse this day, by a circular of GEORGE W. CUYLER, of Palmyra. They will hold a session this afternoon. Some 30 Banks are at present represented, and more delegates are expected in the afternoon trains. The object of the meeting appears to be the establishment of a Country Bank Redemption Agency, or Clearing-house, in New-York, which shall save all the present expense of country Banks on the redemption of their bills, except such as shall rise from the recounting in New-York on the part of the country Banks. It is urged that such an agency would save them three-fourths of the present tax on their circulation, and that as soon as specie redemption is resumed, unless some such plan is adopted, their bills will be crowded upon them again by the City Banks in ruinous amounts. Some of the leading Banks in the country are already represented.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 22—P. M.

The conference of country bankers was held at the Voorhies House this afternoon.

GEO. W. CUYLER, of Palmyra, stated that the circular calling the Convention was issued by him, after consultation with several of the country banks, on the eve of the suspension of specie payment by the City Banks of New-York, and when it seemed likely that the currency of the country would be in the hands of the brokers, and it was the duty of the country banks to protect themselves and each other in the crisis; although the immediate necessity for this movement did not now exist, yet it was well that preliminary steps should be taken at the present meeting to meet such exigencies as might arise upon the resumption of specie payment by the banks. He nominated ROSWELL BURROWS for President.

Mr. BURROWS, on taking the chair, referred to the events which had brought about this meeting. These were the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New-York City, and of other States in the Union. He stated that much necessity existed for such a combination of the country banks as should protect them against the evils which exist under the present system of redemption of their bills. The circulation of the country banks do not now average over thirty days, while formerly three or four months was the least time for the return of the circulation of a bank. A tax of one-eighth per cent. was thus imposed on the country banks once in every thirty days. If they redeemed the whole of their circulation in thirty days, each bank suffered a tax of one-half per cent. per annum. It was thought by those who had given the best attention to the matter, that three-fourths of this charge might be saved by the country banks having an agency of their own in New-York or Albany to redeem their circulation.

It was the opinion of Mr. CUYLER, who had given much consideration to the subject, that this could be accomplished at a quarter or a third of the present charge. This agency establishment could be called the Redeeming Agency or Clearing House for the country Banks. The object of its foundation was not only to reduce the expenses, but also to do away with the undue influence which the present redeeming Banks in the City of New-York exercise over the country Banks, and against which the country Banks can at present, individually, make no effectual resistance. If the country Banks should establish an agency, such as proposed, it would be simply a machine for the collection and return of their notes—to be operated by their own appointed agent, whose duty it would be to count and assort the notes and charge them over to the several Banks, less the actual expense of operating the office; and thus a great expense would be saved to the country banks. Some persons think that capital should be at once subscribed for the establishment of the agency, say of two and a-half per cent. on the circulation of the country banks, making up a capital of four or five hundred thousand dollars. Others, however, object to this on the plea that banks that can take care of themselves do not desire to take care of others, and that is the objection to having a capital paid in. This, as he understood, was the main subject to be brought before the consideration of the meeting, and it would be a proper subject for discussion whether a committee should now be appointed to report, at some future meeting, a plan for carrying out the object sought to be attained, or whether this meeting should at once fix on the details of the proposed organization should it be thought best to enter into it. For himself he thought it very desirable to have this Exchange or Clearing-House in operation some months prior to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State. The system now adopted in New-York of sealing up the bills of country Banks in packages, and using them in the payment of balances, must tend to accumulate a large portion, perhaps one-half of the circulation of the country Banks, in the City of New-York and vicinity. The consequence will be that the notes of those Banks will come back in a flood when specie payment is resumed, and many Banks may not be able to answer to the call. If the proposed plan should have been in operation a reasonable time prior to resumption, a considerable portion of the country circulation would be returned to the Banks of issue before that event takes place, and will then be circulating among those who know the Banks, and have confidence in them.

Mr. BURROWS knew it would be desirable to him if he could regain his circulation from the Metropolitan Bank, and circulate it in his own vicinity, where people have full confidence in the stability of his bank. For these reasons he thought it desirable to put the Country Bank Clearing-House in operation several months prior to the resumption of specie payment. There was another branch of business which he thought of importance—it was the appointment of a Committee by the present meeting to call future conventions. He deemed it very necessary for the country banks, at intervals, to hold meetings, and consult together for the promotion of their mutual interests, and it was necessary in order to secure this object that such Committee should be chosen.

Mr. SUTWATER, of Syracuse, was named as Secretary.

Mr. GEO. W. CUYLER moved the appointment of a Committee of seven to report business for the Convention.

Motion adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following Committee:

Messrs. Cuyler, of Palmyra; Hawley, of Buffalo; Rochester, of Rochester; Solyker, of Rome; Magee, of Bath; Judson, of Oswego, and Fitch, of Syracuse.

The names of the delegates were then taken, and the following banks and capital were found to be represented:

Roswell S. Burrows, Bank of Albion	$100,000
Mr. Wright, Bank of Tioga	100,000
Mr. Alvord, Salt Springs Bank, of Syracuse	200,000
Hamilton White, Hamilton White Bank, of Syracuse	100,000
Mr. Ellis, Central City Bank, of Syracuse	110,000
Mr. Gardner, Onondaga County Bank, of Syracuse	115,000
Mr. Teall, Syracuse City Bank	250,000
Mr. Peck, Burnett Bank, of Syracuse	70,000
Mr. Fitch, Mechanics' Bank, of Syracuse	140,000
Mr. Outwater, Merchants' Bank	180,000
Mr. Stryker, Bank of Rome	100,000
Mr. Magee, Steuben County Bank	150,000
Mr. Errickson, Union Bank, of Rochester	500,000
Mr. Cuyler, Cuyler's Bank, of Palmyra	100,000
Mr. Coffin Briggs, Bank of Clyde	70,000
Mr. Mack, Weedsport Bank, Weedsport	100,000
Mr. Hawley, International Bank, Buffalo	400,000
Mr. Rochester, Rochester City Bank	400,000
Mr. Fisk, Canastota Bank	100,000
Mr. Eaton, Bank of Fayetteville	115,000
Mr. Cady, Oneida County Bank, Rome	148,000
Mr. Partridge, Bank of Seneca Falls	50,000
Mr. Wardwell, Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome	150,000
Mr. Gorton, City Bank, Rochester	200,000
Mr. Howard, Bank of Genesee, Batavia	100,000
Mr. Thomas, Rome Exchange Bank	100,000
Mr. Osborn, Bank of Binghamton	200,000
Mr. Purshall, Lyons Bank	100,000
Mr. Shepherd, Waverley Bank	100,000
Mr. Thomas, Brockport Exchange Bank	50,000
Mr. Gardener, Oswego River Bank, Dalton	105,000
Mr. Sturin, Cayuga County Bank	250,000
Mr. Beardsley, Auburn Exchange Bank	150,000
Mr. Judson, Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego	150,000
Mr. Williams, Bank of Newark	100,000
Mr. N. F. Williams, Tompkins County Bank, Ithaca	250,000

Mr. CUYLER, from the Committee, reported resolutions for the action of the Convention. He stated at the same time that the limited attendance at the present meeting, arose in part from the fact that the circulars sent East were all lost in the burning of the mail on the Central Road last week.

The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Banks to prepare for the full resumption of specie payment at as early a day as a due regard to all the interests of the country will admit, and that before such entire resumption the Banks here represented will endeavor to keep their bills as near a specie basis as possible.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the country Banks, in furtherance of the efforts made by the City Banks of New-York to increase their line of discount to the extent of their ability, to aid in forwarding the produce of the country to an eastern market, thus affording all the relief in their power to the farming, mercantile and manufacturing interest.

Resolved, That George W. Cuyler, of Wayne; P. V. Rogers, of Utica; Peter Outwater, Jr., of Syracuse; Freeman Clark, of Rochester, and J. N. Starm, of Auburn, be appointed a Committee to effect an association of the country banks for their mutual protection and interest, and for that purpose to arrange a system of redemption and exchanges, and to report at a future meeting, to be called by said Committee if by them deemed necessary.

Mr. STRYKER said that the resolutions had been made thus general in view of the limited attendance at this meeting, it being deemed better to lay the groundwork for future action, if any should be deemed necessary, than to take final steps at the present Convention.

The report was then received and the resolutions taken up separately.

The first resolution was adopted.

On the second resolution being read Mr. WILLIAMS, of Newark, objected to the wording of it on the ground that the City Banks had done nothing for the relief of the country. They had talked about expanding their discounts, but in fact had not done so. Indeed, every statement published up to this time shows a contraction of discounts. He desired to know what efforts the City Banks had made, as was stated in the resolution, to relieve the country.

Mr. CUYLER—They have taken our bills at par and hold them.

Mr. WILLIAMS.—That is true, but they have done nothing in the way of discount.

Mr. ERRICKSON, of Rochester, said that the Country Banks had already discounted so much for the relief of the commercial interests of the country that the produce which had by such means been sent to New-York now laid there in consequence of the inability of the City Banks to draw Exchanges on England. He moved to strike out from the resolution the words "in furtherance of the efforts make by the City Banks of New-York."

Mr. HAWLEY, of Buffalo, thought the words might have been left out originally from the resolution, but inasmuch as they had been before the meeting, he hoped they would not be stricken out. He was willing to give credit, not especially to the Banks of New-York City, but to the City generally for the efforts they had made to relieve the distress of the country. He moved therefore to strik e only the word "Banks," so that it would read, "in furtherance of the efforts made by the City of New-York."

The resolution was so amended and adopted.

The third resolution was then taken up and also adopted.

Mr. CUYLER called the attention of the country Banks to the fact that under the present system of paying up balances in New-York, by sealing up packages of country Bank notes and laying them by, the country Banks are unable to control their own currency. It was highly desirable that this should be prevented, and that the notes of country Banks should be returned to their own constituency, instead of accumulating by millions down East. He had applied to have the bills of his Bank assorted, and had offered to pay the expenses for so doing, but the Metropolitan Bank refused the offer. They had, however, stated that if 50 or 100 of the country Banks would combine together and pay for the assortment of their bills, they would then have them assorted and return them to the Banks.

Mr. MORAN, of Bath, said he had had much experience in banking, and had gone through the panic of 1837. At that time he had supposed that much might be done by Conventions and resolutions. He had found this to be a fallacy. The only true principle was for each Bank of issue to take care of its own circulation and to be prepared to redeem it. There was force in the remark that it was better for the country Banks to have their own circulation in their immediate vicinity if they could, but he for one was not disposed to disturb the present state of affairs in New-York. He did not agree in the statement that specie payment had been suspended in the country. There was plenty of specie in the country, and he believed that when specie payment was resumed the country banks would scarcely feel any difference. He was prepared to take care of his own circulation, and to redeem such of his notes at the counter as were presented by the City banks.

Mr. ERRICKSON, of Rochester, said that some statistics were deserving of consideration in connection with this subject. In September, last year, he believed there was in circulation in the the State of New-York thirty millions. By a report made in September, of the present year, the circulation had fallen to eighteen millions. By taking the returns of last Saturday he had ascertained that this had fallen to sixteen millions, one half of which was put in circulation by New-York City Banks alone. The City Banks in this condition of affairs could not accumulate five millions of country circulation. They have now more than one million, in fact, of country bills which they use in place of specie in making their balances. He would add here his testimony in favor of the conduct of the Albany City Banks during the late troubles. They had done more than all the New-York City Banks put together for the relief of the country. The Albany Banks had, at the present time, more than one million of currency in New-York, more than sufficient to cover the whole accumulation of country bills in that City. He should object to any combination of fifty or one hundred country banks, for the purpose of procuring the assortment and return of their notes from the Metropolitan Bank, because he was unwilling to lead the Banks back to any Metropolitan Bank principle. It was owing to the impossibility of receiving any relief from the two redeeming Banks of New-York, that much of the past difficulties had been attributable. By the action of these Banks, the stream of circulation, after quivering for a time in the balance, had flowed inward, instead of outward, and the business of the country had been brought to a stand.

Mr. STRYKER also spoke in highly complimentary terms of the Albany Banks. Their proposition to the New-York Banks had given the first ray of light in the darkness. Their liberality was properly appreciated, and met with a warm response from the whole banking interests of the State.

The subject here dropped.

Mr. N. T. WILLIAMS made a personal explanation respecting the rumored discrediting of the Tompkins County Bank. It has arisen through the miscarriage of a telegraphic dispatch, and had been immediately righted. The Bank now stood equal to any in the State.

S. W. CUYLER said that full justice had not been done to the City Banks. They deserved thanks for suspending specie payments. [Laughter.] They should have credit for redeeming country notes at par, and especially for redeeming those which they had knocked down just before. Men who had owned the country Banks went to bed supposing they had been demolished by the City Banks, and awoke to find themselves once more bankers, and their bills taken by the City Banks, and paid out at par. Nay, more. The City Banks had signified their intention to keep four or five millions of those country bills, and to give them a value in making their balance equal to gold and silver. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAGEE said he had just learned that the city Banks had agreed to rediscount for the country Banks in good standing to the extent of one million and a half.

Mr. PLUMB, of Albany, said he had attended a meeting the night before, at the Manhattan Company Banking House, at which the most important of the city Banks were represented. They had agreed to rediscount paper for the Western Bank—he presumed for their correspondents—to the amount of $1,200,000 on 30 and 60 days' paper. The matter had been placed in the hands of SILLIMAN'S Merchants' Bank to arrange.

Mr. ERRICKSON, of Rochester, said he believed the country Banks could discount enough to bring all the produce to New-York. What was more wanted was the means there to secure an outlet for the produce. At present, while the New-York Banks are curtailing their discounts, foreign exchange cannot be obtained.

The resolution to combine for the purpose of obtaining back the circulation of the country banks from the Metropolitan Bank was then withdrawn, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

SERIOUS BANK TROUBLE IN PITTSBURG,

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 22.

A bench warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. SCOTT, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, against JAMES and HERCULES O'CONNOR, brokers of the firm of O'CONNOR, BROS. & Co., charging them with obtaining fraudulently, through the complicity of the book-keeper in the Bank, $185,000, and the case was heard to-day. O'CONNOR, in defence, made grave allegations against the Bank, denying his indebtedness, and claiming to be the agent of the Bank for the purpose of drawing specie from other banks on their notes, to replenish its vaults; that large amounts of the notes of distant banks of less denomination than five dollars, and also counterfeit money were drawn by the firm from the Bank on the checks; that their dealings with the Bank since February, have amounted to over $3,000,000, a large portion of which was not on their private account; that the respondents in vain attempted to effect a settlement with the Bank, and placed securities in the hands of a disinterested party to cover any indebtedness.

A further investigation was waived for the present, the Messrs. O'CONNOR having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Notwithstanding the developments, the notes of the Bank are still taken by the other Banks of this city in payment of notes due them, and also by the public, and it is said that its stock will not be depreciated.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVDENCE BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 22.

The following is the statement of the Banks of this city to Oct. 19:

Circulation	$1,978,139
Deposits	2,004,747
Loans	18,505,946
Specie	335,953

FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 22.

WORRELL, COATES & Co., importers, and JOHN HOOPER, SON & Co., dry goods, both houses of this city, have suspended. Their liabilities are heavy.

MONEY MATTERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Financial matters look more gloomy here. Many are in favor of a suspension of the Banks, believing it the only way to obtain relief. Nothing definite has yet been decided on by the Banks. Most of them are weak. A sullen feeling prevails throughout the business community.

Meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad.

An adjourned meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of the Erie Railroad was held last evening at Clinton Hall.

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Chairman of the last meeting, resumed the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks, in the course of which he stated that so far as his own individual interest in the road was concerned, being one of the early bondholders, it would be promoted by the failure of the road; but he never wished to gain anything by the disaster of others.

Mr. LATHERS was sorry to announce that, so far as the raising of subscriptions through the persons who took tickets last week was concerned, very little progress had been made, but from his individual observation the prospect was extremely promising. The difficulty was, that each person was waiting for the other. If required to make another address on this subject, he would be very much in the condition of the shoemaker who had learned by heart and preached one of Bishop TILLOTSON'S sermons, which pleased his hearers so much that they wanted him to preach again, and all he could do was to repeat the same sermon, for fear the doctrinal points of it had not been understood. His theme would be the salvation of the Erie Railroad again. There were two suits commenced against the road, and in the course of twenty days judgment would be obtained and a receiver appointed, unless the loan was effected. Two years ago the floating debt was $800,000. Since then there had been paid, with the Sinking Fund, $1,000,000, which was a veritable earning. The net increase of earnings, after paying expenses and interest, for the two years past, was as follows:

Paid into Sinking Fund	$1,000,000
Paid Long Dock	430,000
Due by agents	250,000
Propellers on Lake Erie	140,000
Fuel	130,000
Materials in shops	30,000
Total	$1,980,000

Deducting the 800,000, the assets were increased $1,180,000. It was not so much money sunk, but an actual increase of assets. In subscribing for the proposed loan, 10 per cent. only was required on the 1st of December, and the rest any time within the ten months following, to suit the convenience of parties. There were two classes of subscriptions taken—absolute and conditional upon raising two millions. Those who subscribed absolutely would save their unsecured bonds by a mortgage, even in the event of a failure to raise the required sum.

Mr. WILLIAMS inquired how much the directors had subscribed?

Mr. LATHERS—One hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

Mr. WILLIAMS—If the Directors will make it $300,000, the foreign bondholders will do the same. (Applause.)

President MORAN thought it ought not to be expected that the Directors, who served for nothing, should subscribe an equal amount with the bondholders in order to save the latter's property. If the bondholders preferred to have the property foreclosed, let them say so.

Mr. RUGGLES inquired if subscribers to-night would get security by mortgage.

Mr. MORAN—Certainly—whether the road goes into bankruptcy or not.

Mr. LATHERS stated that the Road was indebted to the Directors to the amount of upwards of $150,000, besides being their debtors for indorsement. He was the only Director who had not advanced money. In reply to an intimation of a want of unanimity in the Board, he stated that it was not so—there was an entire unanimity.

The meeting was then addressed by THEODORE DEHON, followed by SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, after which a Committee was appointed to canvass for subscription during the coming week. The following gentlemen constituted a part of that Committee:

Rev. Mr. Merwin, Theodore Dehon, William B. Murphy, Samuel B. Ruggles, Uriah Smith, D. A. Cuahman, —— Williams, O. S. Baker, William Deninstoun, John H. Gurley, Benjamin Loder, John Stewart and J. Loder.

Mr. WILLIAMS, in behalf of the foreign bondholders, subscribed $150,000 absolute and $150,000 conditional.

Other subscriptions were received during the evening.

The meeting soon after adjourned.

The Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the proceedings of the meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the "Delaware and Lackawana and Western Railroad Company," your reporter has made some mistakes, which should be corrected. You say, in regard to the floating debt of about $1,500,000:

"Of this amount $550,000 is a special loan, obtained upon the securities of a Bond for $425,000 on the rolling stock, and a bill of sale of coal for $125,000 for the coal stored on the Company's premises at Elizabethport. The balance of the floating debt is unsecured to the creditors, and comprises expenses of mining, lumber, labor, interest, &c."

Now the following are the *facts*, as I have learned them from the office of the Company, and which are not probably known by one-third of all the Stockholders. This $550,000 special loan, obtained on the securities of the Company as stated, is as follows, chiefly from the Directors and their friends, viz:

	Cash.	Indorsed Notes.
Wm. E. Dodge, and his family connections	$50,000	$50,000
John L. Blair	50,000	50,000
Moses Taylor	25,000	25,000
Jno. J. Phillips	10,000	15,000
R. Sprague	——	30,000
Samuel Willets	——	25,000
John T. Johnson	——	20,000
R. R. Graves	——	20,000
George Bulkley	——	20,000
Drake Mills	10,000	——
Samuel Mitchell	——	10,000
Sturges & Clearman	——	20,000
Samuel Marsh	——	20,000
Wm. B Skidmore	——	10,000
Wm. H. Smith	20,000	——
Henry Young	20,000	——
Wm. S. Whetmore	——	4,000
—— Sherwood	——	5,000
—— Ellinor	——	5,000
Total	$185,000	$334,000

There are some other names which I could not get at the office—making up this amount, and for loaning this money, 7 ₱ cent. interest per annum, and a commission of 5 ₱ cent. per annum has been paid by the Company—and for these indorsements, 5 ₱ cent. commissions has also been paid, or agreed upon to be paid. The Bond given on the rolling stock for $425,000, to secure these liabilities, was given, it is said, by authority of a meeting of stockholders privately called—no public notice was given of it—and the sale of the coals for $125,000, at Elizabethport, was made to secure these usurious claims, without the knowledge or authority of the shareholders, in addition to the bond, and when the *assignment* was made, this debt was also made a *confidential* and preferred claim.

The balance of the floating debt, mostly unsecured to the creditors, I understand, is as follows, viz.:

Laborers and Employes on the Line and at Scranton about	$150,000
Due to Banks for Money loaned on the Simple Notes of the Company, at legal Interest, about	165,000
Due to Banks for Money loaned on Bills Receivable, Collateral Securities, about	170,000
Due to Mechanics, for Rolling Stock, &c., about	100,000
Due for Materials used at Machine Shops, &c., about	300,000
Due for Wood, Coal Barges, &c., about	14,000
Due to Contractors, for Tunnel, &c., about	23,000
Due for Coal purchased at Scranton, about	50,000
Total	$937,000

This class of liabilities, or most of them, I consider, at least, as sacred as that due to the Directors and their friends, who have been paid a commission of 5 per cent. per annum for their credit. If the Committee had recommended making a *general funded debt of the whole*, except the $150,000 due to laborers and employes, &c., who are absolutely dependent on this money for a living, and which should *and must be paid at all hazards*, and treated all alike in liquidating the same, by giving the proposed 7 per cent. income bonds of the Company therefor, I think it would have been more just and equitable, and more likely to be carried out, than the partial and preferred system recommended by the Committee, and which was adopted by the meeting so unanimously. All these several claims would then probably have been paid in full, in course of time—certainly before any stockholder can ever receive a dividend on his stock—or get any returns for $3,355,000, paid therefor—and which now, under the proposed arrangement of the Committee, I think likely will not only be certainly one half lost to most of them, but most likely the whole, including also the $5 per share now imposed upon them by the Committee, making their stock cost $55 per share—that is 10 per cent. above par—and which, if sold at auction on 'Change to-day, would not probably bring much above the $5 share now to be paid in!

Such is only one specimen of the management of our Railroad Companies by the officers and directors and their personal and partial friends—and it is no wonder they break down and come to nought.

For these, and other reasons, I happened to be the individual who gave the negative vote which you report on a motion to approve and adopt the report of the Committee. JEREMIAH WILBUR,

Attorney and Proxy for JOHN K. GILLIAT & Co., who own 1,000 shares Stock, costing them $50,000, and ALEX. B. BARRET, of Henderson, Ky., 400 shares.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

The Suspension of the New-Orleans Banks.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Oct. 15.

The panic and excitement of yesterday were brought about between those who should have had none other but the most friendly and amicable relations existing. We have it charged that some of the free banks were using the old banks, and allowing coin to be drawn through their collections and discounts, and as a sort of retaliation, some of the old banks compelled the others to foot their balances daily in coin under the threat that any omission would be the signal of discredit. Under these feelings the crisis reached an explosion yesterday, while the public were felicitating that the suspension of the New-York banks would relieve all cause for anxiety; that we, in fact, knew the worst had come, as expected for some days past. But this apparent war among ourselves was not anticipated. We can only hope that it will be speedily terminated.

The Bank of New-Orleans will be opened to-morrow, and transact business as usual. We believe that in the course of fifteen or twenty days, matters will be arranged so that it will continue. The discrediting of its notes, as well as the notes of the other free banks, cannot be regarded as of ulterior injury. The press has come so sudden that it strikes every individual with fright. There are no causes for real alarm. The circulation is amply secured, and the *porte feuille* of the Bank, $2,000,000, is considered as good as any other.

The position of the Bank of New-Orleans on Saturday was as follows:

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation	$700,955	Specie	$363,040
Deposits	801,118	Bills receivable	1,951,793
Due distant Banks	83,862	Exchange	144,394

For security of the circulation, there is lodged in the hands of the Auditor of the State, city and State bonds to the amount of $821,000.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Oct. 15.

Yesterday was a day of wild excitement among the billholders of sundry of our Free Banks. The run commenced on the Union, Mechanics and Traders', and Orleans, and continued without intermission until these institutions suspended specie payments. For the benefit of those who are ignorant of the stringent provisions of the law regulating Free Banks, we will state that no alarm whatever need be felt. Every bank-note is and must be good:

1. They must be paid out of the fund deposited with the State Auditor, and if not paid in full, then

2. Out of all other assets of the Bank, and the billholders have a special lien or privilege on these two funds.

3. If not paid in full from these two sources, then for the remainder the stockholders are liable, in their individual capacity, for the full amount of all unredeemed notes in the ratio of the stock which each one may own.

4. After the protest, the billholder is entitled to 12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum in lieu of interest, payable out of the general funds of the Bank. See sections 22, 23 and 24 of the Bank act, page 38, Revised Statutes.

No debt can be better secured, and holders will do wrong to part with their notes at a loss. Such a course will only produce a rich harvest for the shavers.

In the senseless panic which occurred yesterday a sharp run was made on the Citizens' Bank—one of our chartered institutions. It was met bravely and unflinchingly, and the Bank was kept open long after business hours, expressly to accommodate the